Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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The Bellefonte Republican

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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The President and the Silver Bill.

We publish in this issue the message with which the silver bill was returned to the lower House of Congress by President Hayes without his signature. The veto was expected, and not unanticipated was the prompt passage of the bill by a majority of over two-thirds in both Houses. The President might well ejaculate with Mercutio, "A plague on both your Houses!" But we think the country has reason to be well enough satisfied with the action of both the Executive and the legislative branches of the government in this instance.

President Hayes did what consistency with the sentiments expressed in his first message to Congress required him to do; he could not creditably sign the bill presented to him unless he had honestly changed his mind on the subject. On the the other hand, we do not see in the veto message that insult to the majority of Senators and Representatives which some claim to perceive. Surely the President could express his conviction that the measure was calculated to wrong the nation's creditors—was to some extent inconsistent with national honor—in his opinion, without charging upon those members of Congress who differed with him intentional fraud. Nor was the prompt passage of the bill, notwithstanding his objections, necessarily an insult to the President. Each believed that he was right, and each acted in accordance with those convictions, and both, it seems to us, are in this instance entitled to the respect of the country. We could certainly have wished that Congress had shown somewhat less haste in reconsidering the bill and passing it over the President's objections; had they done so, there would have been nothing to complain of in reference to the action of either party.

As to which party is right, or nearest right, time must determine; but we believe a heavy majority in the country will, for the present at least, sustain the action of Congress; yet there is also a very respectable party—highly respectable for their standing, if not so much so for their numbers—who agree with the President. For the present, we go with the majority, and are glad the bill has become a law, while at the same time we are highly pleased with the course of the Chief Executive, as exemplifying his firmness, courage, consistency and honesty. We see no occasion whatever to complain of either the President or the Legislative body.

We hope and believe that this law will go far towards reviving business prosperity, and preparing the country for an early return to specie payments. Something needed to be done by the government to bring about a restoration of confidence and a renewal of business activity. This measure promises to operate in that way, and the very fact that it does inspire hope and confidence is sufficient for the purpose, and would be so if the law in itself were utterly worthless.

The principal objection to this act is that it is a proposal to make a legal-tender for a dollar an amount of silver which at present market rates contains less than an actual dollar's worth. Yet we all know that the market value of such commodities is extremely fluctuating, and it should not, in our opinion, influence the law-making power to fix the standard of value of that metal by anything so precarious and unreliable. It is observed that the market value of silver has already increased, even with the prospect that this bill would be passed by Congress. The fact that silver had been, to a certain extent, demonetized, not only in this but in other countries would have the effect to lower its market price; its remonetization in this country will undoubtedly have the opposite effect, so that we believe no one will have reason to complain of any considerable loss by the passage of this law.

The bill provides for a consultation and arrangement with other nations upon the subject of a bi-metallic currency, and if it is generally agreed to remonetize silver, we shall have undoubted reason to congratulate ourselves that our Congress has taken the initiative. At any rate, we cannot but feel confident that the effect of such a measure in this country will be salutary.

As to the holders of our Government bonds, we say, as we have said before, that we do not think they will have any right to complain. They took a considerable risk in taking our bonds when they were negotiated, but the result of the war, and the action of our Government, have assured them the ultimate payment of every dollar thus invested. They have already been compensated very handsomely—by regular payments of interest, strictly according to contract—for their investment. Our Government not only has the right, it is its bounden duty, now to do what it can for the suffering masses at home, and if a measure intended and calculated for their relief should result in the nation's creditors receiving a trifle less than they have expected, the bondholders will still be very largely—and no doubt very satisfactorily to themselves—the gainers by the transaction. Yet we say farther, that if the final result of the passage of this bill should be to really wrong the bondholders—to deprive them of any portion of what the Government in negotiating these loans actually promised them—Congress should provide for making up the deficiency, fully and completely. Let the nation's creditors be taken care of according to both the letter and the spirit of our obligation, but let not that consideration prevent the Government from doing what it can to relieve the wants of a suffering people.

Hon. Robert L. McClellan.

Hon. Robert L. McClellan has been mentioned for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and we extract the following complimentary notice of him from the Chester county *Village Record*, which we heartily endorse:

At the next general election it will be the duty of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to cast their ballots for the nominees of the State Convention for offices of the highest importance, namely—those of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Secretary of Internal Affairs. The latter office is scarcely inferior in importance to any of the others, since the incumbent will be charged with the control of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics; and, in addition to other duties, will be required to perform those of Surveyor General. It is scarcely necessary to say that a position of this character should only be filled by one who has proven his fitness for the place by a somewhat extended experience in public life, and whose record is unstained by a single act of private or public neglect of duty or violation of trust. That the Hon. R. L. McClellan, who has been mentioned as a candidate for the office referred to, is such a man will not be denied by the Republicans of Chester county, nor, indeed, by those of the State, throughout which he is well and favorably known. Having served three terms in the House of Representatives and one term in the Senate, Dr. McClellan became widely known as one of the most active, useful and intelligent members of those important bodies. So highly were his public services appreciated by the Republicans of Chester county, that even a lawyer of so great a degree of prominence as the Hon. Wm. Darlington was barely nominated over him to represent the important county of Chester in the late Constitutional Convention. Our county has always given large Republican majorities, but she has never had a representation on the State ticket. In view of these facts, the Hon. Robt. L. McClellan is represented by his friends as eminently entitled to a nomination by the ensuing State Republican Convention for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Decline of New York's Commercial Prosperity.

At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, a report was presented by the committee on railroad transportation, upon the subject of "Freight Discriminations and the Effect upon the Commerce of the City." The disclosures of this report, with accompanying schedules, and the discussion which ensued, are startling in the extreme, and are of interest not only to the denizens of the city which has heretofore claimed to be the commercial metropolis of the United States, but to the country generally.

In the first place the committee declare that their investigations have led them to the conclusion that bad city government, enormous taxation, miserably paved and dirty streets, insufficient and expensive terminal facilities, and more recently, oppressive railroad discriminaton all combined, have made New York the most expensive city in the world in which to do business. "As a result," the committee declare, "we are compelled to face the fact that competing points, with far less natural and acquired advantages, are gradually securing the business which naturally and rightfully belongs to New York." The committee go into particulars proving these assertions, and lay a large share of the blame upon the discrimination by railroad companies against their city, and report resolutions calling upon the Legislature to appoint a commission to investigate this subject, and decide what legislation is needed to protect the interests of the city. The schedules accompanying the report contain evidence of the positions taken by the committee, and demonstrate the necessity of prompt action to enable New York to maintain her position as an important commercial emporium. Many of the facts thus presented are extremely curious, and they seem to demonstrate conclusively the declaration of the committee that New York is rapidly declining in prosperity. Wm. H. Vanderbilt writes a letter to the committee, wherein he shows some of the causes of the discrimination of railroad lines against the city of New York.

The fact is that the chief city of the "Empire State" has, like all unscrupulously selfish individuals bodies, or corporations, at length overreached herself in her unconscionable greediness. To get rich, and very rich, by all means and at all hazards, has been the aim of her business men; meanwhile, a bevy of politicians shrewdly discovered that by the aid of the horde of foreign-born voters with which the city is cursed, they could divert a large share of this wealth into their own pockets by obtaining control of the municipal government. This they succeeded in doing, and they immediately proceeded to inaugurate a system of swindling, by means of enactments by purchased legislative bodies, which made the property owners of the city pay dearly for the privilege of living and doing business there. Of course, this enormous taxation must be made up somehow, and the attempt was made to compel those who traded with New York to pay a large proportion of the amount. Railroad companies were compelled to pay for terminal facilities there, and this extra tax was, of course, to come out of the pockets of the people outside of Manhattan. But, fortunately for the country, New York is not the only city in the Union which has railroad facilities or the advantages of foreign commerce. People will not pay for keeping up an expensive and dishonest government for New York, nor to satisfy the greed of her business magnates when they can do better by going elsewhere.

Philadelphia and Baltimore appear to be the cities which have most profited by the falling off in trade of New York. Whether the latter city can regain her lost advantages is a question which her business men perceive to be a very serious one, and which only time can answer. It will certainly take time for that city to undo the suicidal work which has been going on there for a long while. She has been far too confident and too arrogant in her assumed superiority, and suddenly awakens to the fact that she has been sowing the wind of selfishness and unscrupulousness to reap the whirlwind of humiliation and disaster. The cure must come from within—a complete reform and remodelling of her political and social affairs upon a true and just basis, and a refounding of her business management upon enlightened principles.

Partisan Partiality.

The party and the persons who have howled so vociferously over the seating of Hayes in the Presidential chair—although done through the forms of law and by the direct action of a majority of members of the Supreme Court—are showing the most reckless and unprincipled partisanship in the matter of seating Democratic contestants for the seats of Republicans who were unquestionably elected to Congress by the votes of the people. So far has this gone, and so flagrant is the dishonest partiality of the majority in the House, that we are informed that the ablest Republican lawyers of that body say that all defeated Democratic candidates need to do to secure their seats is to inaugurate a contest. The case of Patterson, of Colorado, was the first of the series of outrages; the last, so far, is that of Darrall, of Louisiana, who is ousted to make room for his Democratic competitor, Acklin; the defeat of the latter at the polls being admitted by every competent person who has the facts. It is said that the next infamy of this sort is to be the seating of Dean in place of Field, the latter being elected by a handsome majority on the Republican ticket to represent the Boston district.

The Committee on Elections of the present House—a majority of whom are of course Democrats—have not yet reported in favor of a single Republican where a Democrat has contested his seat, although the Republican committee of the last House frequently reported in favor of Democrats. In fact the action of the majority in the present Congress is unprecedented in the annals of legislative bodies, and is a disgrace to the American name and nation.

It strikes us that the people of the districts whose will has been thus recklessly and arrogantly defeated, by the unseating of the representatives of their choice, will be likely, at the next Congressional election, to make their wishes so emphatically apparent that even unprincipled Democratic demagogues will not dare to disregard it. There ought to be some means by which such flagrant and barefaced outrages could be prevented. Heretofore there has been no reason to anticipate that any party in the Congress of the United States would have the hardihood to thus defy decency. There is one consoling thought in this connection. The Democracy of to-day are most clearly demonstrating the truth of the oft-repeated assertion, that give them rope enough and they will hang themselves. Had Tilden been declared President, the party would have to-day been gibbeted by public opinion as high as Haman; and, as it is, the next general election will see it knocked higher than Beecher's biographical enterprise.

How Were the Bonds Bought?

We find in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* the following declarations of Senator Wallace: "The assertion of the President that some one had said, when the bonds were being sold, that the bonds were payable in gold, is, in Senator Wallace's opinion, an alarming one to find in a State paper, in view of the fact that the language both of the law and the bond expressly sets forth a different fact. The message did not seem to him correct in asserting that $225,000,000 of bonds were sold for gold. He would like to know where the gold is. He had supposed the bonds were exchanged for other bonds."

It seems strange that there should be a dispute between two government officials of such high standing upon a matter so important. We have before seen diverse assertions regarding this subject, and why it cannot be settled at once and definitely, is a mystery to us. Much is dependent, as respects the position of our Government towards its creditors, upon the *facts* regarding the way in which the bonds were purchased and how they were paid for. A large share of the disputes upon the recent silver bill, as well as upon the greenback theories, have hinged upon this very question. Which party is right, in this instance, the President or Senator Wallace? Cannot the people be enlightened, once for all, upon this topic, that they can make up their minds, clearly and definitely, upon a firm basis of fact?

We understand from our exchanges that Hon. L. A. Mackey is a candidate for reelection to Congress. When he was a candidate before we opposed him to the best of our ability. He said himself that we had made the sharpest fight against him of any paper in the district. We did so because we thought we were right, and we may do so again. But we will say this, if we are to have a Democratic representative we know of no better one in the district than the present incumbent. He is able, and an honest, liberal-minded, gentlemanly opponent.

New York *Times*, *Tribune*, *Herald* and *World*; Philadelphia *Ledger*, *North American*, *Press* and *Times*,—please take notice that New York and Philadelphia are not the United States, any more than Boston is the hub of the universe.—*Berks Journal*.

We have some doubt about New York and Philadelphia being the United States, but there is no doubt about Boston being the hub of the universe—that question was settled long ago. If you were to go there and perambulate its crooked streets you would be satisfied you were as near the *hub* as you would ever get.

The new silver dollars will have stamped upon them the words, "In God we trust." If what the New York *Tribune* and other papers of the kind say about silver inflation be true, we shall need to place our trust in some higher power; but we are prepared to meet the issue with calmness and resignation. So pass along the silver dollars, we are afraid of nothing so much as that we shall not get enough of them.

This is the way the Lewistown *Gazette* talks:

There is a good deal of gubernatorial talk going on just now. We have no particular favorite, but of the prominent men named we would place them in this order: G. A. Grow, Colonel Hoyt, Gen. Beaver.

Do you know, neighbor, that it has been said that "the last shall be first."

The Scenery of Bermuda.

Without making comparisons, which are said on good authority to be odious, it may be truthfully affirmed that the scenery of Bermuda, without ever overcoming one with enthusiasm, is ever pleasing, and, like a choice work of art, or a quiet but thoughtful piece of music, has the inestimable quality of improving on acquaintance. Its charms are so subtile that, before one is aware, it has stolen an enduring place in one's affections. I have seen islands far more striking and magnificent, which have gained scarcely so strong a hold upon my memory, or seemed to invite the stranger to return with such singular magnetism. The pomegranate grows abundantly, and its brilliant green foliage, starred with the flame like splendor of scarlet blossoms, forms one of the most characteristic features in a Bermuda landscape. The same may be said of the fiddle-tree and the geranium; while the oleander, growing in groves the height of an apple tree, and festooned with wonderful masses of crimson and white flowers, often imparts regal beauty to the rural roadside. Variety is often given to the flora by the intervening of the tamarind, the red cedar, the century plant, the Surinam cherry, the grape fruit, the banana, and, waving majestically over all, the queenly palm, a bronze-like shaft lithely swaying in the seawind and crowned by an undulating crest of emerald plumes. The mangrove is abundant in the coral coves, its snake-like branches twisted together most inextricably over the water, and forming green coves where the dreamer may suppose sea faries dwell, if he is so minded.—*Appleton's Journal.*

A Human Monstrosity.

One of the most remarkable instances on record of paternal devotion and of success in keeping secret a family affliction, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, may be found in the family of a citizen who is keeping a drinking saloon in the western part of the city. Twenty-seven years ago he kept a house on Western Row. About that time a number of houses in the vicinity were destroyed by fire in the night, including his residence. His wife, in a delicate condition, suffered much from fright, and subsequently gave birth to a monstrosity—an offspring without any of the better senses of a living creature, except that of sight—without toes or fingers; deaf, speechless, without the least spark of intellect or instinct. Twenty-seven years have passed, and the family have kept this creature in the household, secreted in a room, and only a few of the neighbors besides, who are on the most intimate relations, have known of its existence. It eats when food is placed in its mouth, and is kept in a cleanly condition by the most constant care. A long beard has grown on its face. It is about three feet in length. It crawls about some, but moves with great difficulty. That such a creature has lived so long is singular. That a family, instead of placing it in some asylum, has endured its presence in their midst, and nutured it in assiduous privacy through all these years, is a strange and affecting incident of paternal devotion.

An Inside View of Tramp Life.

Two of the best detectives in Massachusetts were detailed last summer to the western part of the State, to join the army of tramps, associate with them for several weeks, and keep a journal of their observations. The diaries of these two men are incorporated in the annual report of the chief of the State detective force, and render it an exceedingly interesting public document. One of the entries, under date of August 1st, relates that a gang of tramps, moving towards the town of Washington, met another party in the woods, about twenty miles from Pittsfield. The leader of the second gang stated that they were waiting for a strike on the Boston and Albany railroad, and that there were scattered about in that country about four hundred men, who were all waiting to join the strikers. These men appeared ready for any plan of pillage and destruction that was proposed. The proposition to burn the small stations on the road would have been carried into effect, had it not been for the argument that it would be laid to the men who were employed on the road. The plan of soaping the rails at various places, for the purpose of stopping the cars, was discussed; but as a strike was confidently expected, the tramps decided to wait a few days. The detectives took pains to find out whether the tramps they met were such from choice or necessity, and of all with whom they associated they found but two who did not scout the idea of work upon any terms; and of the willingness of these two to work, they express doubts.

The Bellefonte Republican
EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

THE FISHERMAN'S FUNERAL.

Up on the breezy head-land the fisherman's grave they made,
Where, over the daisies and clover bells, the birchen branches swayed;
Above us the lark was singing in the cloudless skies of June,
And under the cliffs the billows were chanting their careless tune;
For the creamy line was curving along the hollow shore,
Where the dead old tides were flowing that he would ride no more.

The dirge of the wave, the note of the bird, and the priest's low tone were blent
In the breeze that blew from the moorland all laden with country scent;
But never a thought of the new-mown hay tossing on sunny plains,
Or of lilies deep in the wild wood, or roses gemming the lanes,
Woke in the hearts of the stern, bronzed men who gathered around the grave,
Where lay the mate who had fought with them the battle of wind and wave.

How boldly he steered the coble across the foaming bar,
When the sky was black to the eastward, and the breakers white on the Scar!
How his keen eye caught the squall ahead, how his strong hand furled the sail,
As we drove o'er the angry waters before the raging gale!
How cheery he kept all the long dark night, and never a parson spoke
Good words, like those he said to us, when at last the morning broke!

So thought the dead man's comrades, as silent and sad they stood,
While the prayer was prayed, the blessing said, and the dull earth struck the wood;
And the widow's sob, and the orphan's wail, jarred through the joyous air;
How could the light wind o'er the sea, blow on so fresh and fair?
How could the gay waves laugh and leap, landward o'er sea and stone,
While he, who knew and loved them all, lay lapped in clay alone?

But for long, when to the beetling heights the snow-tipped billows roll,
When the cod and skate and dogfish dart around the herring shoal;
When gear is sorted, and sails are set, and the merry breezes blow,
And away to the deep sea-harvest the stalwart reapers go,
A kindly sight and a hearty word, they will give to him who lies
Where the clover springs, and the heather blooms beneath the northern skies.

Our Story Teller.

Widow Cobb.

The fire crackled cheerfully on the broad hearth of the old farm-house kitchen, a cat and three kittens basked in the warmth, and a decrepit yellow dog lying full in the reflection of the blaze, wrinkled his black nose approvingly, and turned his hind feet where his fore feet had been.

Over the chimney hung several fine hams and pieces of dried beef. Apples were festooned and hung along the ceiling, and crooked-necked squashes vied with red peppers and slips of dried pumpkins in garnishing each window frame. There were plants, too, on the window ledges—horse-shoe geraniums, and dew plants, and a monthly rose just budding, to say nothing of pots of violets that perfumed the whole place whenever they took it in their purple heads to bloom.

The floor was carefully swept—the chairs had not a speck of dust upon leg or round; the long settee near the fire-place shone as if it had been varnished, and the eight-day clock in the corner had had its white face newly washed, and seemed determined to tick the louder for it. Two arm chairs were drawn up to a cozy distance from the hearth and each other; a candle, a newspaper, a pair of spectacles, a dish of red-cheeked apples and a pitcher of cider, filled a little table between them.

In one of these chairs sat a comfortable looking woman of about forty-five, with cheeks as red as the apples, and eyes as dark and bright as they had ever been, resting her elbow on the table, and looking very thoughtfully into the fire. This was Widow Cobb—"relict" of Deacon Levi Cobb, who had been moulder-ing into dust in the Byton churchyard for more than seven years. She was thinking of her dead husband, possibly because—all her work being done, and the servants gone to bed—the sight of his empty chair at the other side of the table, and the silence of the room, made her a little lonely.

"Seven years," so the widow's reverie ran. "It seems as if it were more than fifty—and yet I don't look so very old, either. Perhaps it's not having any children to bother my life out as other people have. They may say what they like—children are more plague than profit—that's my opinion. Look at my sister Jerusha, with her six boys. She's worn to a shadow, and I am sure they have done it, though she will never own it."

The widow took an apple from the dish and began to peel it.

"How dreadful fond Mr. Cobb used to be of these gifts. He never will eat any more of them, poor fellow, for I don't suppose they have apples where he has gone to. Heigho, I remember very well how I used to throw apple pearings over my head when I was a girl, to see who I was going to marry."

Mrs. Cobb stopped and blushed. For in those days she did not know Mr. Cobb, and was always looking eagerly to see if the peel had formed a capital "S." Her meditations took a new turn.

"How handsome Sam Payson was! and how much I used to care about him. I wonder what has become of him? Jerusha says he went away from her village just after I did, and no one has ever heard of him since. And what a silly thing that quarrel was! If it had not been for that—"

Here there was a long pause, during which the widow looked very steadfastly at the empty arm chair of Levi Cobb, deceased. Her fingers played carelessly with the apple-paring; she drew it safely toward her, and looked around the room.

"Upon my word it is very ridiculous, and I don't know what the neighbors would say if they saw me."

Still the plump fingers drew the red peel nearer.

"But then they can't see me, that's a comfort, and the cat and old Bowse will never know what it means. Of course I don't believe anything about it."

The paring hung very gracefully from her hand.

"But still I should like to try it; it would seem like old times, and—"

Over her head it went and curled up very quietly on the floor at a little distance. Old Bowse, who always slept with one eye open, saw it fall, and walked deliberately up to smell of it.

"Bowse—Bowse—don't touch it!" cried his mistress, and bending over it with a beating heart, she turned as red as fire. There was as handsome a capital "S" as any one could wish to see.

A great knock came suddenly at the door. Bowse growled, and the widow screamed and snatched up the apple-paring.

"It's Mr. Cobb—it's his spirit come back again, because I tried that silly trick," she thought fearfully to herself.

Another knock—louder than the first, and a man's voice exclaimed:

"Hillo, the house!"

"Who is it?" asked the widow, somewhat relieved to find that the departed Levi was still safe in his grave upon the hill side."

"A stranger," said the voice.

"What do you want?"

"To get lodging for the night."

The widow deliberated.

"Can't you go on—there's a house half a mile further, if you keep to the right-hand side of the road and turn to the left after you get by—"

"It's raining cats and dogs, and I'm very delicate," said the stranger, coughing. "I'm wet to the skin—don't you think you can accommodate me—I don't mind sleeping on the floor."

"Raining, is it? I didn't know that," and the kind-hearted little woman unbarred the door very quickly. "Come in, whoever you may be—I only asked you to go on because I am a lone woman, with only one servant in the house."

The stranger entered — shaking himself like a Newfoundland dog upon the step, and scattering a little shower of drops over his hostess and her nicely swept floor.

"Oh—that looks comfortable after a man has been out for hours in a storm," he said, as he caught sight of the fire, and striding along toward the hearth, followed by Bowse, who sniffed suspiciously at his heels, he stationed himself in the arm chair—Mr. Cobb's arm chair, which had been kept sacred to his memory for seven years. The widow was horrified, but her guest looked so weary and worn out that she could not ask him to move, but busied herself in stirring up the blaze that he might the sooner dry his dripping clothes. A new thought struck her. Mr. Cobb had worn a comfortable dressing-gown during his illness, which still hung in the closet at the right. She could not let this poor man catch his death by sitting in that wet coat—if he was in Mr. Cobb's chair why should he not be in Mr. Cobb's wrapper? She went nimbly to the closet, took it down, fished out a pair of slippers from a boot rack below, and brought them to him.

"I think you had better take off your coat and boots; you will have the rheumatic fever or something like it if you don't. Here are some things for you to wear while they are drying. And you must be hungry, too; I will go into the pantry and get you something to eat."

She bustled away "on hospitable thoughts intent," and the stranger made the exchange. He was a tall, well-formed man, with a bold but handsome face, sunburned and heavily bearded, and looking anything but "delicate," though his blue eyes glanced out from under a forehead white as snow. He looked around the kitchen and stretched out his feet before him, decorated with the deacon's slippers. Then he stroked the cat and her brood, and patted old Bowse upon the head. The widow bringing in sundry good things, looked pleased at his attentions to her dumb friends.

"It's a wonder Bowse does not growl; he generally does if strangers touch him. Dear me! how stupid."

The last remark was neither addressed to the stranger nor the dog, but to herself. She had forgotten that the little stand was not empty—and there was no room on it for the things she had.

"Oh, I'll manage it," said the guest, gathering up paper, candle, apples and spectacles—(it was not without a little pang that she saw them in his hand, for they had been the deacon's, and were placed each night, like the arm chair, beside her)—and deposited them on the settee.

"Give me the table cloth, ma'am; I can spread it as well as any woman. I've learned that along with scores of other things in my wanderings. Now let me relieve you of those dishes; they are far too heavy for those little hands; (the widow blushed;) "now please sit down with me or I cannot eat a morsel."

"I had supper long ago, but really I think I can take something more," said Mrs. Cobb, gently drawing her chair nearer to the little table.

"Of course you can, my dear lady—in this cold autumn weather, people ought to eat twice as much as they do in warm. Let me give you a piece of this ham—your own curing, I dare say."

"Yes; my poor husband was very fond of it. He used to say that no one understood curing ham and drying beef better than I."

"He was a most sensible man, I am sure. I drink your health, madam, in this cider."

He took a long draught, and set down his glass.

"It is like nectar."

The widow was feeding Bowse and the cat, (who thought they were entitled to a share of every meal eaten in the house,) and did not quite hear what he said. I fancy she would hardly have known what "nectar" was—so it was quite as well.

"Fine dog, ma'am—and a very pretty cat."

"They were my husband's favorites," a sigh followed the answer.

"Ah—your husband must have been a very happy man."

The blue eyes looked at her so long that she grew flurried.

"Is there anything more I can get for you, sir?" she asked at last.

"Nothing more, thank you kindly, I have finished."

She rose to clear the things away. He assisted her, and somehow their hands had a queer knack of touching as they carried the dishes to the pantry shelves. Coming back to the kitchen, she put the apples and cider in their old places, and brought out a clean pipe and a box of tobacco from an arched recess near the chimney.

"My husband always said he could not sleep, after eating supper late, unless he smoked," she said. "Perhaps you would like to try it, sir?"

"Not if it is to drive you away," he answered, for she had her candle in her hand.

"Oh, no—I do not object to smoke at all." She put the candle down—some faint suggestion about "propriety" troubled her, but she glanced at the clock and felt reassured. It was only half-past nine.

The stranger pushed the stand back after the pipe was lit, and drew her easy chair a little nearer the fire—and his own.

"Come, sit down," he said, pleadingly. "It's not late—and when a man has been knocking about in California and all sorts of places, for a berth like this—and to have a good-natured, pretty woman to speak to once again."

"California! Have you been in California?" she exclaimed, dropping into the chair at once.

Unconsciously, she had long cherished the idea that Sam Payson—the lover of her youth—with whom she had so foolishly quarrelled, had pitched his tent, after many wanderings, in that far-off land. Her heart warmed to one who, with something of Sam's looks and ways about him, had also been sojourning in that country—and who very possibly had met him—perhaps had known him intimately! At that thought her heart beat quick, and she looked very graciously at the bearded stranger, who, wrapped in Mr. Cobb's dressing-gown, wearing Mr. Cobb's slippers, and sitting in Mr. Cobb's chair, beside Mr. Cobb's wife, smoked Mr. Cobb's pipe with such an air of feeling most thoroughly and comfortably at home.

"Yes, ma'am—I've been in California for the last six years. And before that I went quite around the world—in a whaling ship."

"Good gracious!"

The stranger sent a puff of smoke curling gracefully over his head.

"It's very strange, my dear lady, how often you see one thing as you go wandering about the world after that fashion."

"And what is that?"

"Men, without house or home above their heads, roving here and there, and turning up in all sorts of old places, caring very little for life as a general thing, and making fortunes just to fling them away again—and all for one reason. You don't ask me what that is! No doubt you know already very well."

"I think not, sir."

"Because a woman has jilted them."

Here was a long pause, and Mr. Cobb's pipe emitted short puffs with surprising rapidity. A guilty conscience needs no accuser and the widow's cheek was dyed with blushes as she thought of the absent Sam.

"I wonder how women manage when they get served in the same way," said the stranger, musingly. "You never meet them roaming about in that style."

"No," said Mrs. Cobb, with some spirit; "if a woman is in trouble she must stay at home and bear it in the best way she can. And there's more women bearing such things than we know of, I dare say."

"Like enough. We never know whose hands get pinched in the trap unless they scream. And women are too shy, or too sensible, which you choose, for that."

"Did you ever, in all your wanderings, meet any one by the name of Samuel Payson?" asked the widow, unconcernedly.

The stranger looked toward her. She was rummaging her drawer for the knitting-work and did not notice him. When it was found and the needles in motion, he answered her.

"Payson? Sam Payson? What! He was my most intimate friend! Do you know him?"

"A little—that is, I used to when I was a girl. Where did you meet him?"

"He went out with me on the whaling voyage that I told you of, and afterward to California. We had a tent together, and some other fellows with us, and we dug in the same claim for more than six months."

"I suppose he was quite well?"

"Strong as an ox, my dear lady."

"And—and happy?" said the widow—bending close over her knitting.

"Hum—the less said about that the better—perhaps. But he seemed to enjoy life after a fashion of his own. And he got rich out there, or rather, I will say—very well off."

Mrs. Cobb did not pay much attention to that part of the story. Evidently she had not finished asking questions. At last she brought it out beautiful.

"Was his wife with him in California?"

"His wife, ma'am! Why, bless you, he hasn't got one!"

"Oh, I thought—I mean heard"—here the little widow remembered the fate of Ananias and Sapphira, and stopped before she told such a tremendous fib.

"Whatsoever you heard of his marrying was all nonsense, I can assure you. I know him well, and he had no thought of the kind about him. Some of the boys used to tease him about it—but he very soon made them stop."

"How?"

"He just told them frankly that the only woman he had ever loved had jilted him years before, and married another man. After that no one ever mentioned the subject to him again except me."

Mrs. Cobb laid her knitting aside and looked thoughtfully into the fire.

"He was another specimen of the class of men I was speaking of. I have seen him face death a score of times as quietly as I face the fire. 'It matters very little what takes me off,' he used to say; 'I've nothing to live for, and there's no one to shed a tear for me when I'm gone.' It's a sad thought for a man to have, isn't it?"

Mrs. Cobb sighed as she said she thought it was.

"But did he ever tell you the name of the lady who jilted him?"

"I know her first name."

"What was it?"

"Maria."

The plump little widow almost started out of her chair the name was spoken so exactly as Sam would have said it.

"Did you know her?" he asked, looking keenly at her.

"Yes."

"Intimately?"

"Yes."

"And where is she now? Still happy with her husband, I suppose, and never giving a thought to the poor fellow she drove out into the world."

"No," said Mrs. Cobb, shading her face with her hand, and speaking unsteady. "No, her husband is dead."

"Ah. But still she never thinks of Sam."

There was a dead silence.

"Does she?"

"How can I tell?"

"Are you still friends?"

"Yes."

"Then you ought to know and do. Tell me."

"I am sure I don't know why I should. But if I do, you must promise me, on your honor, never to tell him if you ever meet with him again."

"Madam, what you say to me shall never be repeated to any mortal man, upon my honor."

"Well, then, she does remember him!"

"But how?"

"As kindly, I think, as he could wish."

"I am glad to hear of it for his sake. You and I are the friends of both parties; we can rejoice with each other.

He drew his chair nearer hers, and took her hand. One moment she resisted, but it was a magic touch. The rosy palm lay very quietly on his, and the dark beard bent so low that it nearly touched her shoulder. It did not matter much. Was he not Samuel Payson's dear friend? If he was not the rose, had he not dwelt very near it for a long, long time?"

"It was a very foolish quarrel that parted them," said the stranger, softly.

"Did he tell you about it?"

"Yes, on board the whaler."

"Did he blame her much?"

"Not so much as himself. He said that his jealousy and ill-temper drove her to break off the match; but he thought sometimes if he had only gone back and spoken kindly to her she would have married him after all."

"She was not happy, then, with another?"

"Mr. ——, that is to say, her husband—was very good and kind," said the little woman, thinking of the lonely grave on the hillside rather penitently, "and they lived very pleasantly together. There never was a harsh word between them."

"Still—might she not have been happier with Sam? Be honest and say just what you think."

"Yes."

"Bravo! That is what I wanted to come at. And now I have a secret to tell you, and you must break it to her."

Mrs. Cobb looked rather scared.

"What is it?"

"I want you to go and see her, wherever she may be, and say to her—Maria!—what makes you stare so?"

"Nothing—only you speak so like some one I used to know, once in a while."

"Do I?—well, take the rest of the message. Tell her that Sam loved her through the whole; that when he heard she was free, he began to work hard at making a fortune; he has got it, and is coming to share it with her, if she will let him. Will you tell her this?"

The widow did not answer. She had freed her hand from his, and covered her face with it. By and by she looked up. He was waiting patiently.

"Well?"

"I will tell her."

He rose from his seat, and walked up and down the room. Then he came back, and, leaning on the mantle-piece, stroked the yellow hide of Bowse with his slipper.

"Make her quite understand that he wants her for his wife. She may live where she likes, and how she likes, only it must be with him."

"I will tell her."

"Say he has grown old, but not cold; that he loves her now perhaps better than he did twenty years ago; that he has been faithful to her through life, and he will be faithful till he dies—"

The Californian broke off suddenly. The widow answered still—

"I will tell her."

"And what do you think she will say?" he asked, in an altered tone.

"What can she say but—COME!"

"Hurrah!"

The stranger caught her out of her chair as if she had been a child, and kissed her.

"Don't—oh, don't?" she cried out. I am Sam's Maria."

"Well—I am Maria's Sam!"

Off went the dark wig and the black whiskers—there smiled the dear face she had never forgotten. I leave you to imagine the tableau—even the cat got up to look, Bowse sat on his stump of a tail, and wondered whether he was on his heels or his head. The little widow gave one scream, and then said—

But stop! Quiet people like you and me, dear reader, who have got over all these follies, and can do nothing but turn up our nose at them, have no business here. I will only add that two hearts were very happy; that Bowse concluded after a while that all was right, and so laid down to sleep again—and that not a great while afterward there was a wedding at the house that made the neighboring farmers stare. Widow Cobb had married her first lover!

Compulsory Education for the Negroes of the South under the Authority of the General Government.

The slaves of the South were entitled to their freedom as a matter of abstract right. Abolitionism in the North could be justified upon no other grounds. It is the duty of the nation to secure personal liberty to every individual and in every section, and to see that that liberty is not interfered with by any local authority claiming to be greater than the national. States have no reserved rights that deprive or recieve the general government of this duty. It is the higher law towards which we are gradually approaching and to which constitutions and statutes must ultimately conform. It is a duty paramount to all others, and States must sink, if necessary, that liberty may be preserved. But it may be said that these ideas, once so radical, have passed beyond controversy, that they have been generally recognized and accepted, that they have become almost axiomatic, since the adoption of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments. Those measures, born of the time, were indeed, a great step forward, but do not go to the extent that justice and a due regard for our welfare and safety should carry us. The true principle upon which we must stand as a nation is, that whatever comes within the sphere of government that can be done better by the nation than by its component parts, separately, shall be placed entirely under its jurisdiction and control, and shall be removed from any other authority to which it may be attached. This may sound like the extreme of centralization, but it is the reverse. Centralization, it seems to me, is where there are many centres instead of one. The government, after all, is the people, and the government can do no wrong that the people do not permit. But with nearly two scores of centralized governments great wrongs may be committed that the people of the nation are powerless to prevent. It was so with slavery. The general government had no right to interfere with it in the States. It was not until long after it had been abolished by proclamation, as a military necessity, that the amendment was added to the constitution prohibiting its existence. The manner in which it was abolished would not have been thought of before the war. It was not done as a matter of right, which the nation could not refuse to its people, but for the purpose of weakening the enemy and compelling him to accept terms of peace. The States could have retained their slaves had they laid down their arms upon the conditions prescribed by the President, the thirteenth amendment would not have been adopted, and centralization would have perpetuated slavery.

On other grounds than those of abstract right, freedom for the slave may not have been desirable, unless he was afterwards to receive the help and protection of the nation. He had been degraded by slavery. The institution was fostered by every means that could be called into requisition. It was necessary to its preservation that the slave should have the intellect and the soul of a slave, that he should have no comprehension of, and no hopes or aspirations for freedom. Abject servitude was maintained by abject ignorance—an ignorance enforced by law. Not in reality a brute, yet his master endeavored to bring him to the level of brutes. It was this that appealed most strongly to the sympathies and sense of right of many who might otherwise have lent a willing ear to the advocates and apologists of slavery. When a system of wrong is maintained by force, the destruction of that system becomes inevitable.

The negro came out of bondage with nothing but this enforced ignorance. How just it would have been to have divided with him the earnings of his labor, and the earnings of his ancestors, as the laws do with other classes, could his lineage have been traced! A great proportion of the wealth of the South is his! He earned it by the sweat of his brow. He payed with his own hands for the plantation of his former master. He raised the tobacco, the cotton, the sugar, and the rice that kept an aristocracy in luxury and himself in penury. If but a pittance of what he is entitled to had been given him, then freedom would have been to him a boon he could have realized and enjoyed.

But to the ignorance that had been bestowed upon him, and to the poverty from which he was not relieved, the nation added liberty. Shall we thus leave him? This is a vital question in our politics, appealing to our sense of justice and demanding a liberal solution. That provision for his education and for raising him from his degradation should be made by the power that restored to him the inestimable right of which he had been deprived, is a proposition so reasonable in its nature as not to be seriously questioned, I believe, except by those who maintain that State supremacy in such matters is not to be interfered with or placed in jeopardy. The inquiry whether the mental improvement of the colored people of the South can be more safely entrusted to the general government, animated as it is by the spirit that made freedom universal within its limits, or to the Southern States, which entailed upon that people their intellectual darkness, admits of but one answer. Education is not a charity, nor is it intended for the sole benefit of the individual member of society who may receive it. In providing for public instruction, the schools are designed for rich and poor alike, and not for those alone who must be instructed at the expense of others, and to the exclusion of those whose means might enable them to provide for themselves were other facilities deficient. The policy has been to afford opportunities and to hold out inducements to all to become educated. The nation has an interest in doing this, an interest in the welfare, the character and intelligence of its citizens. Upon these its stability may depend. It is against dangers to the Union that we must be chiefly on our guard, and not so much against dangers to the local governments which we designate as States. That portion of our people that is growing into manhood and citizenship, which is to be governed by and which is likewise to guide and control the Union, should be moulded into harmony with it, so that it may be homogeneous and that all of its various parts may be concordant with each other. Shall we expect this to be brought about through education by the States? Under such a system, the facilities given for instruction may have a tendency to raise within us a feeling of obligation to the State rather than to our common country. It may produce the very condition of affairs that existed in the South, and that may exist there still, an allegiance to the State as between it and the nation.

Compulsory education is peculiarly appropriate to the present condition of the South. Do you say it will deprive anybody of liberty there? The arguments we advance in favor of the largest liberty and against the least restriction of human rights, apply only to mature, intelligent and accountable beings. I would make the same exception that John Stuart Mill does in his great essay on Liberty, "of young persons below the age which the law may fix as that of manhood or womanhood. Those who are still in state to require being taken care of by others, must be protected against their own actions as well as against external injury." The child to whom it is necessary to furnish instruction, is not to have the same liberty as the man who has passed beyond the care of the nation in that respect. The greatest liberty we can grant him, perhaps, is that of being instructed, during which he must submit to such restraints as may be required to make it most perfect. But it may be said that when the child is compelled to attend school it is an interference with the liberty of the parent, the liberty of controlling his own children. This is not an invasion of the parent's rights. As a matter of expedience, it is no doubt eminently proper that parents should in most matters have the entire government of their offspring. They should have such control in matters of education, perhaps, if they always had the disposition to require of their children an attendance at places of instruction and an attention to study. But when this privilege is taken from them, it is not depriving them of any personal liberty, but merely of the right of controlling others, and when such a question arises between the parent and the nation, the authority of the latter is superior. In the South particularly should this authority of the nation be exercised. There the parents of more than one-half of the children are still in the depths of ignorance to which slavery consigned them. Shall these children remain under the paternal control for their education, or shall they not rather be taken under the control of that government that has such a deep interest in their mental welfare?

MILTON S. LYTLE.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 13, 1878.

Artemus Ward said of the Mormons, "Their religion is singular, but their wives are plural."

Butchers are in favor of metrical weights. Not short-metre, let us hope.

New Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

JOHN L. HAMILL, et. al. vs. JAMES B. LYON, et. al. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Penn'a, No. 1. No. 401 June Term, 1876. IN EQUITY.

BILL FOR ACC'T & SETTLEMENT OF THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS OF THE FIRM OF *Lyon, Shorb & Co.*

By virtue of a decree of the said Court in the above cause, the undersighned, appointed by the said Court to sell the Real and Personal property of **LYON, SHORB & CO.,** will sell at public outcry on

FRIDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Ward House, in Tyrone, Pa.

1—All the lands attached to Tyrone Forges to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
17 June 1806	207 acres	John Gloninger,	Blair County	Forge buildings on it,
8 Sept 1808	20	do do	" "	Mill and Water Power on it.
1 Feb 1794	209	Frederick Lazarus,	" "	Mountain vossil ore on it.
8 Oct 1784	160	James Harris,	" "	Adjoins Tyrone.
1 Aug 1766	110	Edward Shippen,	" "	do do
15 May 1804	318	Elisha Davis,	" "	do do
2 Sept 1793	402	John Smith,	" "	Brush Mountain Fossil ore.
do do	280	Barney Carr,	" "	do do do
8 Oct 1784	380	Alexander Hale,	" "	Bald Eagle Valley land.
do do	200	David Ewing,	" "	do do do
16 Aug 1824	208	George Anshutz,	" "	Brush Mountain Fossil ore,
1 Feb'y 1794	270	Gill Robbins,	" "	do do do
2 Sept 1793	390	William Harrison,	" "	do do do
do do	170	Isaac Jones,	" "	do do do
3 April 1767	205	Christopher Lens,	" "	
9 Mar do	232	Augustine Neiser,	" "	
29 Jan 1794	140	Thomas Hamilton,	" "	
19 June 1835	242	J. R. Lowrie,	" "	Lands lying from 1 to 2 miles from Tyrone, growing up in second growth Timber, and capable of being developed into good farms, well watered and unsurpassed for grazing and grass growing.
14 June do	425	do do	" "	
1 Dec 1784	313	James Craig,	" "	
20 Oct 1813	205	Elisha Davis,	" "	
20 Mar 1794	197	Whitson Birdsall,	" "	
	403	George Anshutz,	" "	
8 Oct 1784	198	Gavin Hamilton,	" "	
15 Aug 1828	363	John Gloninger,	" "	
21 Oct 1813	226	Martin Rahm,	" "	
18 Jan 1794	100	Thomas Goodfellow,	" "	
do do	105	David Goodfellow,	" "	
do do	50	Robert Moore,	" "	
30 April 1793	400	Samuel Marshall,	" "	
14 June 1855	300	J. R. Lowrie,	" "	Lands lying on the south face of the Allegheny Mountains, and on its summit. Three-fourths of the area is covered with rock oak and yellow pine timber.
do do	325	do do	" "	
13 Mar 1794	400	Polly McEwen,	" "	
do do	383	Sarah McEwen,	" "	
do do	554	William and Henry McEwen,	" "	
2 Sept 1793	350	James Swain,	" "	
do do	200	Daniel Stroop,	" "	
do do	200	John Stroop,	" "	
13 Mar 1794	200	Hannah Turner,	" "	

Four lots in Ironsville. Palmer lot near Ironsville.

2—All the lands attached to Colerain Forges, situate in Huntingdon county, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
15 Feb 1786	70 acres	Rich'd Ricketts, Samuel Marshall,	Hunt'n Cou'y	Forge tract.
1 Aug 1766	78	James Webster,	" "	All Farm land.
3 April 1773	50	William Ingram,	" "	Old W. O. timber.
8 Aug 1794	129	Martha Russell and Middle & Lower Forge,	" "	Fine Water Power.
15 Feb 1786	91	Richard Ricketts, John Stonebreaker, part of Forge Farm	" "	
29 Jan 1794	413	Margaret Speer,	" "	
do do	395	Alexander Speer,	" "	
do do	404	Othniel Speer,	" "	On both sides of Tussey Mountain; well set in good timber.
do do	410	Joseph Welch,	" "	
do do	408	Hanicle Straw,	" "	
do do	407	Sarah McCracken,	" "	Splendid Water Power.
4 June 1762	45	Heister's land,	" "	Barrens ore land.
1 Aug 1766	51	Robert McKnight,	" "	Sinking Valley.
8 April 1803	216	Pine Hill (Penn's Manor,)	Blair "	

3—All the lands attached to Pennsylvania Furnace and the ore rights specified, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
25 Sept 1786	873 acres	Adam Bredin and Wm. Kerr,	Hunt'n Cou'y	Kerr and Bredin Ore Bank.
24 Sept 1810	193	David Johnston,	" "	
do do	84	John McWilliams,	" "	
8 June 1808	150	Leonard Hartline,	" "	Hostler Ore Bank.
9 Oct 1811	77	John Hostler,	" "	
4 Nov 1801	391	Peter Crispin, N. Gerrard, Jos. Morgan,	"A Cent. "	Furnace and Farm.
1 Aug 1766	80	John Wrye,	" "	Farm.
do do	11	Scruthers,	" "	do
do do	12	John Morrison,	" "	do
do do	21	Bailey Mill Tract,	Centre "	Grist Mill.
2 Aug 1784	153	Isaac Worrell,	" "	
6 Sept 1813	382	Samuel Duncan,	" "	Penn'a Furnace Pipe Ore Bank and Adjoinders.
3 Aug 1784	65	James Wilson,	"a Hunt "	
4 Nov 1801	209	Peter Crispin,	" "	
28 Feb 1785	109	John Hanna,	" "	
22 Jan 1829	150	Jos. Barnett, Batman residue,	" "	Whorrel Ore Bank.
28 Feb 1785	151	Lydia Fowler,	" "	
6 Jan 1814	218	Jacob Underwood,	" "	
8 Oct 1784	87	William King,	Centre "	
26 Aug 1794	103	Levi Hollingsworth and Jos. Barnett,	" "	Gatesburg Ore Field,
			" "	Lytle Bank do
9 Mar 1785	126	Samuel Bryan,	" "	Bryan Bank do
do do	308	Richard Whitehead,	" "	Bull Bank do
6 Sept 1816	91	Jacob Way,	" "	
15 Mar 1820	417	Henry Floyd,	" "	
30 April 1793	217	John McKissick,	" "	
24 Sept 1792	400	William Lambourn,	" "	
4 Oct 1827	136	Jacob Pyle,	" "	
26 June 1792	400¾	Richard Jolliff,	" "	
do do	400¾	James Baker,	" "	The lands covered by these surveys, commonly termed "Barrens," are a light loam, sometimes sandy, but generally easily turned into good farms.
do do	400¾	J. Petherbridge,	" "	
do do	400	Benjamin Horner, Sr.,	" "	
do do	315	Jacob Baker,	" "	
do do	233	John Baker,	" "	
do do	100	Robert Ranklin,	" "	
do do	117	Isaac Buckbee,	" "	
do do	117	Josiah Busby,	" "	
do do	1353	Lots in Liebenthal; parts of survey are in the names of Richard Mosley, H. Manley, Benjamin Horner, Jr., Caleb North, and Isaac Buckbee,	" "	They are covered with a young growth of thrifty timber, and full of iron ore. The L. C. and S. Creek Railroad traverses many of the surveys and brings all of them into easy access.
22 Jan 1829	135	Joseph Barnett,	" "	
	176	William Butler and Ed. Miles,	" "	
27 July 1815	323	John Anderson,	" "	
21 Nov 1785	130	Jacob Liter,	" "	
16 Dec 1811	162	George Colmeyer,	" "	
18 May 1786	209	Joseph Nice and George Nice,	Hunt'n "	
29 Jan 1794	402	Ann Lamb,	" "	
do do	402	James Lamb,	" "	
do do	399	Elizabeth Hamilton,	" "	
do do	407	Thomas Hamilton,	" "	
do do	399	Esther Moore,	" "	These surveys lie on Tussey Mountain, north and south slopes, and are covered with a fine growth of timber.
do do	399	Robert Moore,	" "	
do do	405	Sarah Hastings,	Centre "	
do do	400	John Hastings,	" "	
do do	403	James McCracken,	Hunt'n "	
do do	398	Daniel Tarner,	Centre "	
do do	400	Hannah Turner,	" "	
do do	404	James Moore,	" "	
do do	418	Aaron Levy,	" "	
do do	404	Thomas Ferguson,	" "	
17 Aug 1849	388	Alfred B. Crewit,	" "	These surveys lie on the south side of Tussey Mountain, and are growing up with young timber.
21 Jan 1794	260	James Ash,	Hunt'n "	
do do	270	William Shannon,	" "	
do do	370	George Bingham,	" "	
do do	320	Caldwallader Evans,	" "	
do do	405	Philip Sickle,	" "	
2 Nov 1784	369	William Bracken,	" "	
24 Dec 1792	180	Joseph Kuhns,	Centre "	Lying on north slope of Brush Mountain; they present four miles of Fossil ore veins.
do do	119	Abraham Kuhns,	" "	
do do	91	Isaac Kuhns,	" "	
do do	247	George Kuhns,	" "	
do do	226	Michael Kuhns,	" "	
do do	390	Mathias Kuhns,	" "	

And the ore rights reserved on the following tracts:

9 Mar 1787	427	John Rumberger,	Centre Coun'y	
21 June 1790	323	William Van Puhl,	" "	
18 May 1786	200	Joseph and George Nice,	" "	
26 June 1792	400	William McKean,	" "	
do do	400	John McKean,	" "	
do do	200	Caleb North,	" "	
do do	200	R. Rankin,	" "	
28 Feb 1785	200	John Hannah,	" "	
	50	Joseph Branstetler,	" "	McGlathery Bank.
	20	Joseph Beck,	Hunt'n "	Newtown Bank.
8 Oct 1784	160	William King,	Centre "	
9 Mar 1785	115	Samuel Bryan,	" "	

4—All the lands attached to Bald Eagle Furnace in Blair, Centre and Huntingdon counties, and the ore rights held in common with G. and J. H. Shoenberger, situate in Centre, Blair and Huntingdon counties, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
8 Oct 1784	300 acres	Samuel Magaw,	Blair County.	Furnace improvements: Mill, Store, Warehouse, Mansion & 300 acres cleared land.
12 Oct 1785	389	John Hoffman,	" "	
3 Aug 1784	223	Ann Massey,	" "	
24 June 1794	52	Joel Harlan,	" "	
24 Aug	129	George Anshutz,	" "	
24 Jan 1827	289	Peter Moore,	" "	Smooth valley lands, susceptible of high cultivation for farms. Traversed by the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.
24 Aug 1814	187	George Anshutz,	" "	
18 Dec 1784	270	Joseph Downing,	Centre "	
8 Dec 1784	301	Samuel Downing,	" "	
9 Sept 1807	420	Daniel Hoffman,	Blair "	
8 Aug 1824	412	Frances Gardner,	" "	
7 Feb 1812	113	C. Baughman,	" "	
6 July 1795	280	William Barge,	Centre "	
18 Jan 1794	150	John Hover,	" "	
do do	160	John Sherrick,	" "	
do do	100	James Adams,	" "	All these lands, when cleared, make the best of grazing farms. They are well watered, and lying convenient to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and the Philipsburg Railroad. Are now thickly set with a thrifty second growth of timber.
17 April 1793	400	Jane Craig,	" "	
18 Jan 1794	160	Nathaniel Adams,	" "	
17 April 1793	319	Margaret Craig,	" "	
6 July 1795	433	Joseph Drake,	" "	
do do	200	George Rite,	" "	
6 Dec 1837	236	Elijah Merryman,	" "	
1 July 1829	150	Andrew Berryhill,	" "	
8 Sept 1794	376	G. F. Alberti,	" "	
do do	211	Nicholas Hammond,	" "	
20 Mar 1854	209	Robert Campbell,	" "	
2 Jan 1854	363	William Addleman,	" "	
14 Jan 1794	40	James Fox,	" "	
13 Mar 1794	150	Thomas Maston,	" "	
do do	150	Richard Whitehead,	" "	
2 July 1792	400	Job Packer,	Hunt'n "	Pennington Ore Tract.
12 Oct 1795	72	Thomas Kerr,	" "	Dorsey & Phillips' Tract.

New Advertisements.

And the ore rights on the following lands of G. and J. H. Shoenberger, held in common and attached to Bald Eagle Furnace and to Huntingdon Furnace.

24 Dec	1792	402	Benjamin West,	Hunt'n Cou'y	
do	do	397	Stephen Kingston,	" "	
do	do	400	John Taylor,	" "	Cale Hollow.
do	do	394	David Stewart,	" "	
23 July	1766	100	James Armitage,	" "	
24 Dec	1792	395	John West,	" "	
do	do	406	Patrick Moore,	" "	
6 July	1795	560	D. Porter,	" "	
2 Sept	1793	456	William Stout,	Blair "	On the summit and north slope of Brush Mountain.
do	do	192	Charles Stout,	" "	
do	do	234	Robert Stewart,	" "	
do	do	238	George Stout,	" "	
do	do	237	Thomas Sutton,	" "	
do	do	249	Thomas Carr,	" "	
do	do	401	John Carr,	" & Cent "	
18 May	1786	389	Philip Hevener,	Centre "	North slope of Brush Mountain, having the Fossil ores for five miles.
do	do	401	Jacob Shuler,	" "	
		10,638			

5—Sundry parcels of land adjacent to Tyrone and inside the Borough lines of that town, aggregating seventy-two acres, to be sold as one property.

The lands enumerated in the above Schedule, held in fee simple by Lyon, Shorb & Co., aggregate upwards of 40,000 acres, of which 11,000 are rich in Pipe Ores and other Brown Hematites.

The ore rights on lands sold by Lyon, Shorb & Co., but reserved in perpetuity to them, cover 2,695 acres. The ore rights held in connection with G. & J. H. Shoenberger cover 10,400 acres. The fossil ores extend for 11 miles on the North Slope of Brush or Bald Eagle Mountain. Among the lands enumerated are 1,000 acres of farm land cleared and in the highest possible cultivation, divided among four farms, with the best dwellings, barns, &c. There are four Grist Mills driven by permanent and abundant water power, and well located for merchant work on the several railroads. There are 136 Tenant houses on the lands connected with office and store, warehouse buildings, required to carry on the manufacture of Pig Iron at Pennsylvania Furnace and Blooms at Colerain and Tyrone Forges. The machinery and buildings in use at this Furnace and these Forges are considered by their owners as having no superior in the United States for convenient and economical production of Pig Iron and Blooms.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.—The Bald Eagle Valley and Clearfield Railroads pass through a large portion of the lands of Bald Eagle Furnace. The Pennsylvania Railroad traverses many of the lands of Tyrone Forges, and the L. C. & S. C. R. R. taps the ore fields of Pennsylvania Furnace and Huntingdon Furnace ore rights, bringing these immense deposits in direct communication with Tyrone.

Parties wishing to examine these properties before bidding, are invited to call on the undersigned and they will at any time be taken over them and their location shown to them.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money payable on confirmation of sale, and the other half by bond of the purchaser payable in one year, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises purchased.

Partners who may purchase, shall give bond with approved security, payable on demand, with interest, and also mortgage on the premises purchased.

J. R. LOWRIE, Trustee,
WARRIORSMARK, Huntingdon County Pa.

8 5t

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55	p m
"	Harrisburg	4 25	a m
"	Williamsport	8 35	a m
"	Lock Haven	9 40	a m
"	Renovo	10 55	a m
" arr at	Erie	7 35	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 20	a m
"	Harrisburg	10 50	a m
"	Williamsport	2 20	p m
"	Lock Haven.	3 25	p m
"	arr at Renovo	4 40	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45	a m
"	Harrisburg	3 35	p m
"	Williamsport	7 30	p m
" arr at	Lock Haven	8 40	p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40	a m
"	Williamsport	7 55	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 55	a m
"	Philadelphia	3 45	p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Renovo	10 10	a m
"	Lock Haven	11 20	a m
"	Williamsport	12 40	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 10	p m
"	Philadelphia	7 20	p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 35	p m
"	Lock Haven	9 45	p m
"	Williamsport	11 05	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	2 45	a m
"	Philadelphia	7 00	a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 58	a m
"	Philadelphia	7 35	a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with R. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.

	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 02
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 15
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int.	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10

EASTWARD.

	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 33
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 39
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int.	8 21	9 61
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	9 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 10 2-1y

Glad Tidings for the *Weak, Nervous* and *Debilitated. Our Latest. Improved Self-Acting Galvanic Appliances* are a *speedy* and *permanent* cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver and Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration Weak Lungs, Back and Spinal Irritation, and Kindred Diseases. Prices, Waist Belt, $5.00; Spinal Belt, for Paralysis and Spinal Ailments, $10.00 and upwards; Armlets, Anklets, Head Bands, Knee Caps, $2.00 each; Suspenders, $5.00 Illustrated pamphlet free. Address,

GALVANO-MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
27 East Ninth Street, New York.

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

Ew'd A. Bullock & Co.,

MILESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTPRERS OF

Buggies, Carriages,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

—AND—

LUMBER WAGONS.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*

7 23-1f.

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.

9 22-1f *E. Bishop-s., Bellefonte, Pa.*

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked it with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

10,000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL.

STRONG DRINK THE CURSE AND THE CURE

By the veteran author, T. S. Authur. The most intense story, with *powerful* arguments and *startling* proofs, ever combined in one volume. The work of Murphy, Reynolds, Inebriate Asylums, Crusade, &c. A marvelous book, *grandly* endorsed by *all temperance authorities.* Sale is rapid. A great chance to coin money. For extra terms, address HUBBARD BROS., publishers, 723 Sansom street, Phila., Pa.

Our Bibles, *just reduced* **25** *per cent.* are selling fast. 7 4t

Strawbridge & Clothier, Dry Goods.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 1st, 1878.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

ARE DAILY OPENING

NEW and BEAUTIFUL FABRICS

THE PRODUCTS OF THE

BEST MAKERS

OF

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND SCOTLAND.

As our supplies, Foreign and Domestic, come direct from the manufacturer to us, there is no intermediate profit to pay, and we are, therefore, able to sell one dress pattern as low as the same goods are sold by the case.

We are now offering a superb stock of

Parisian Novelties in Dress Fabrics

Too numerous to specify, but which comprise the choicest styles that will be shown in Paris and London during the present season. These goods have been selected by ourselves, personally, in the Paris market. We also have received by late steamer, and just opened, our first invoice of

French Lawns and Organdies, Jaconets, Toile d'Alsace, &c, &c.,

Which we commend to the early attention of all who desire to inspect full lines of all the choice and latest designs in these goods.

OUR BLACK GOODS STOCK

Has also received the most careful attention, and we are displaying an unusual assortment of

BLACK French CASHMERES,

IN FORTY DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND WIDTHS,

FROM 47 CENTS PER YARD, UPWARD.

Every quality guaranteed to be made of FINE Wool. The goods we sell are made by the best manufacturer in France, and are believed to be unequalled in every respect. In

Black Hernanies & Grenadines

We shall submit the finest assortment ever shown in Philadelphia, in COTTON and WOOL, ALL-WOOL, WOOL and SILK, and ALL-SILK goods.

Through our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT,

Customers all over the United States are enabled to enjoy every advantage that persons resident in Philadelphia possess in shopping personally at our counters. Requests for

SAMPLES

Promptly attended to, and all ORDERS executed with care and the utmost fidelity to the interests of our patrons. Attention is invited to the fact that all letters are answers and orders filled by return mail.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Corner Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c.

6 39-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-6-1f

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. *Parlor Organs*, price $375 only $105. Paper free. D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 9 4t

IF YOU Want a Farm or Home, with independence and plenty in your old age.

THE BEST THING IN THE WEST.

IS THE

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

LANDS IN KANSAS.

Circular with Map, giving full information, *free.* Address A. S. Johnson, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Ks. 9 4t

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AND ITS GREAT REFORMERS.

BY REV. W. H. DANIELS, A. M.

Profusely Illustrated with Portraits and Sketches and containing over 600 Pages.

A WHOLE TEMPERANCE LIBRARY IN A SINGLE VOLUME. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Address for extra Terms and Circular, NELSON & PHILLIPS, 805 Broadway, New York. 9 4t

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

Miscellaneous.

STOCKBRIDGE

MANURES

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Professor of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College

These Manures are compounded for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each particular crop requires. They have produced from 50 to 80 bushels Corn, 25 to 40 bushels Wheat, 25 to 50 bushels Oats, 150 to 250 bushels Potatoes, 2 to 3 tons Hay per acre, and other crops in proportion. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. Send for Pamphlet, Free.

BOWKER'S

HILL & DRILL PHOSPHATE,

Very fine, dry, and high grade. Also

Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,
3 Park Place - - New York.
43 Chatham Street - Boston. 9 12t

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**

9 42 1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v8 35-1y

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 4 25 1y

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST **NAVY Tobacco!**

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine, chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As one blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia 9 4t

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere, Instantly! for

Conquest of Turkey!!

By the *gifted* authors, Dr. I. P. BROCKETT, and Hon. P. C. BLISS. The *complete* and *thrilling* history of the *fall* of an *Empire*, after 300 *years* of *bitter* strife. *Graphic* descriptions of *terrible battles*, exciting *all Europe*. *Positively* the *ablest* and *cheapest* work only $250, but *splendidly illustrated*. *Grandest* chance to *coin money* now offered. For full particulars, address, HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Sansom St. Phila., Pa. 9 4t

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Word to the Laboring Men of Centre County.

MR. EDITOR:—We hear a great deal of late about the rights of capital and labor. I propose in this letter, Mr. Editor, to speak more particularly of the rights of labor, as I am a laboring man myself. Capital seems to be able to take care of itself, but the laboring portion of the community need the protection of the more favored, because they are not just at present in a position to dictate terms for themselves. We, the laboring class, are being driven to the wall, therefore it behooves us to do something for our own protection. We are being gradually swallowed up, so to speak, by a few traders. When we say "traders" we mean just what we say,—the men who get our labor, for what? For nothing. Not exactly that, perhaps, but the next thing to nothing; it is simply a piece of paper, 2x5, with a little writing upon it. You might call it an order, but it is not money by any means. What does it call for? It calls for goods, but at what price? At any price that the trader himself, through his avarice and greed, may be pleased to put upon them, for we are in his power. We must use the order at his store, for it calls for goods and nothing else, and it is negotiable only at this one store, and can be used at no other; or, if through the favor of another dealer they are taken by him, they are only taken as a favor, and only to a very limited extent and at a liberal discount. If we want to purchase some article that this store may not have what are we to do? Simply do without, as we get no real money. If we had the cash, instead of this bit of paper, we could go elsewhere and buy. Here comes a huckster with chickens, only thirty-five cents a pair. We ask him if he will take this order for his chickens. He says, "No sir, I must have the cash to buy more with. What do we then? What can we do but hang our heads and curse the order system? Or, suppose we attend a public sale and find a chance to purchase cheap some furniture which we have long needed. The man is going west and must have the money. He cannot take our orders, for they will be of no use to him. Here again we are compelled to lose an opportunity to save something, and must wait and finally purchase the furniture of some regular dealer and at a greatly increased price. Then we go to church on Sunday. They take up a collection. We are compelled to hang our heads and let the box go by because we have no change; only orders and nothing more. Again, the everlasting tax collector makes his appearance. He will not take orders, and if we do not pay cash he will advertise our scanty lot of household furniture for sale. What can we do now? Simply sell some article that we can possibly spare; or, by exciting the sympathy of some friend, induce him to take some of our orders at a discount of twenty-five per cent.

Is not this an unjust grievance to be borne, especially when we are asked to work at from seventy-five cents to a dollar a day, and need the full value of our money, and find even then that it will be hard to get along, and that we must deny ourselves not only of the luxuries of life, but of many of the actual necessary comforts which our wives and little ones need. Our children are just as dear to us as are the children of the rich to them. It touches our hearts just as sorely to see them want for actual comforts. We are just as anxious to have them educated to become good citizens, an honor and support to us in our declining years; but all our hopes seem likely to be blasted by this pernicious order system, which compels us to work, not for money, but for a substitute, which operates like a depreciated currency and increases the expenses of living.

Now, again, suppose we try to break away from this thralldom. A hotel keeper employs us to do some work for him. Certainly we shall get the cash now. But no; when we go for our pay we find that he has a lot of orders which he has taken at a discount of twenty-five per cent., in payment, most likely, for whiskey. He wants to dispose of them, and he tells us he can not pay money, but he will give us an order which will do us as well. As we have to live and the order will buy goods, we are here compelled to take it, or have trouble. We take it and think we will keep clear of him. An old shoe maker has a job to do now. We think, here certainly is a chance to get the cash. But he says, "I can give you an order, and that is better than nothing. I cannot get money and am compelled to take orders or lose the work." Here again we are compelled to take the order. A poor woman wants us to put a bottom in her wash tub. When we get our pay the same old story is told us, and again we are forced to take an order. Then, again, we get a job from a justice of the peace. Now we think we have the cash sure. We go for our pay and what do we find? Why the infernal order again. Some poor fellow has been sued, and as he had no money to pay his costs the justice took an order and now he offers it to us.

Now, I contend, Mr. Editor, that the whole order system is wrong, and works great injury and injustice to the whole community, especially to every poor man. The community is being flooded with them, and they in effect act as a depreciated currency; and even worse, because they do not, like a depreciated currency, tend to increase values. And while they do not do that they operate in reality to reduce our pay. We are employed at greatly reduced prices, we are payed in these orders at par; and in order to obtain a little cash, which we must have, we are compelled to dispose of them at any discount which the person who favors us is disposed to ask. It would be much better for the men who first receive them if they would say to their employers that they would accept 15, 20 or 25 per cent. discount from them at once, and take cash rather than orders. I have not given this subject justice, but my letter is already too long, perhaps. With your permission, I will try again at another time. G. W.

Boalsburg Musical Convention.

BOALSBURG, March 4, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The musical convention held here last week was in every respect a grand success. It was conducted by Profs. P. H. Meyer, of this place, and Lowel Meyer, of Centre Hall—P. H. Meyer presiding at the instrument and Lowel Meyer conducting the singing. From the able manner in which these gentlemen conducted the exercises all through the term, they proved themselves masters of their profession, each fully meeting the expectations of the people.

Mr. P. H. Meyer is an excellent player and singer, and because of his extensive experience is hard to beat as a convention man. Mr. Lowel Meyer is decidedly one of the finest singers we have ever heard, and appeared several times as a solo singer, each time of which he was greeted with rounds of applause. We can truthfully say that we never heard in Philadelphia or New York, by professionals, better singing than was done by Prof. Meyer. His facial expressions added very much to the effect of his singing, and every one tried to get where they could see him when he sang. During his short stay here he made for himself many friends.

Mr. Reitmyer, of Lewisburg, the artistic violinist, arrived here on time to assist on Thursday and Friday. Mr. Reitmyer, as a violinist, certainly has no superior in this part of the country, and will long be remempered as the "Boss Violinist." We might mention several others who figured prominently, but space will not permit.

The convention closed on Friday evening with a grand concert. The music was excellent and the audience very large. The church, which is quite a large one, was filled to its utmost at least half an hour before the exercises began. A great many could not gain admittance at all. We have been informed that about seventy-five dollars was realized on that evening, which was considerable less than half the net proceeds of the convention.

The class, which numbered over one hundred singers, was composed of people from all along this valley, from Aaronsburg to Spruce Creek. All singers from a distance were entertained free of charge, our good people believing that "a good cause ought to make a generous heart," as the proceeds are to go to our academy which is now again in successful operation. All appeared to enjoy themselves very much, and went away fully convinced that Boalsburg is certainly the place for a musical convention, and determined to attend our next.

Thanks are due to Mr. Jacob Weber for the use of his organ, to Mrs. C. Woods for the use of her piano, and to the Methodist congregation for the use of their church.

The committee of arrangements, consisting of Harry S. Stuart, Geo. B. Jack, Jacob P. Weber, Thos. F. Riley and A. H. Kreamer, were untiring in their efforts to make the convention a success; in fact, they dropped everything but convention.

The following is a list of names, with post-office address, of those who took an active part in the exercises. To the best of our knowledge no names have been added merely to swell the list:

AARONSBURG.—Misses Emma Deshler and Susie Lencard, and Messrs J D Deshler and Lencard.

MILLHEIM.—Mr and Mrs Gutelius.

SPRING MILLS.—Misses Sadie Kerlin, Mary Leitzel and Seasie Miller; Prof. Reitmyer; and Messrs Charles Leitzel, H Krumrine, David Kerlen, Gunsallus, Frank Hoover and Michael Miller.

CENTRE HALL.—Miss Annie Keller, Prof. Lowel Meyer, Dr J C McEntire and Mr Christian Hoffer.

LINDEN HALL.—Misses Lama Tressler, Alice Rupp and Arrie Sauer, and Messrs I J Tressler, W H Rupp, Jonathan Tressler, Edward Hess and Wesley Tressler.

PINE GROVE.—Misses Alma Musser, Gustie Ward, Lama Morton, Clara Ward, Adella Musser and Nannie O'Brien, and Messrs Oliver Livingston and John Kreps.

STATE COLLEGE.—Misses Annie Garner, Lilly Musser and Belle Lytle.

SLAB CABIN.—T Scott Bailey.

LOGANSVILLE.—Mrs Kleckner and Mr Charles Meyer.

LEMONT.—Mrs Geo Marts and Mrs Shuey; Misses Sallie Schreck, Lizzie Bottorff, Alice Schreck, Priscilla A Deckard and Mary E Wasson; and Messrs Jared Shuey and G W Kline.

WOODWARD.—Mr J Snyder.

HOUSERVILLE.—Misses Maggie Duey and Martin Dale.

GRAYSVILLE.—Wm. Leech.

BOALSBURG.—Misses Belle Rankin, Maggie E Groh, Ellen Shenberger, Sadie Kuhn, Angeline Sellers, Lena Jordon, Mary Sellers, Annie Condo, Agnes Sellers, Annie Weber, Clara Condo, Susie Jack, Lizzie Jack, Kate Fortney, Ellie Smith, Clara Keller, Nannie Stover, Della Stover, Effie Burchfield, Mary Rockey, Ella Hummel, Amanda Meyer, Julia A Swinehart, Adaline Meyer, Lizzie Goheen and Lizzie Hummel; Mrs Peter Weber; Prof P H Meyer; Dr J F Woods; and Messrs Peter Weber, Henry Meyer, Riley Kreamer, J. P Weber, A H Kreamer, Wm Collins, Alfred Osman, Henry Keller, Fred Meyer, Sam Moore, Calvin Osman, John Weber, George Ferrer, Charles Kuhn, Ned Sellers, Jacob Meyer, Fred Weber, Calvin Riley and Wm Bohn.

CHRIST CRUCIFIED, OR THE FOUNDATION OF THE CHRISTIAN'S HOPE.

Short and Simple Meditations of the Poor and Unlearned.

A DREAM.

In the spirit of my dream I seemed to be on a vast plain that fell off before me southward and eastward, and from the place where I stood I beheld in a southeast direction, distant as it were five or six rods, a large and beautiful tree. Its leaves were very green and its branches long and drooping, for it was full of ripe fruit; and round about the tree there was a stone wall such as man might step over, being as it were about a foot and a half high; and the outer ends of the branches of the tree reached to the inside of the wall; and the spirit of my dream made me to know that this was "the tree of life" that "stood eastward in Eden."

Then I lifted my eyes and looked towards the south and behold a great plain lay stretched out before me, and the plain was covered with a very great multitude of people, and they stood close together each one in his own place. None shoved or jostled his neighbor, for they all stood like dead men; and they were all clothed in black from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot; and their heads were all bent forward with their faces toward the ground, and they all stood facing "the tree of life." The multitude was very great indeed, and reached to within thirty or forty rods of "the tree of life" as it were; and the spirit of my dream made me to understand that this vast multitude which no man could number was the guilty, fallen and condemned race of Adam, awaiting the dread doom of sin, to which the law had sentenced them and which the long-suffering of God alone holds back the sword of His justice from executing.

Turning my eyes towards the west I perceived in the distance a man of stately mien and majestic presence advancing towards "the tree of life," and the likeness of a small woman walked by his side. "Traveling in the greatness of his strength," the man from the west came up to the outside of the wall that guarded the approaches to "the tree of life," when there appeared one whose stature was greater than the sons of men, and he carried a drawn sword in his hand, and he stood before the man that came from the west. The one was on the inside and the other on the outside of the wall. And the one on the inside of the wall, whose stature was greater then the sons of men, lifted up his voice and said to the man that came from the west: "If thou comest in thine own name enter and welcome." Then the man that came from the west answered and said: "I come not for myself but for all these," and he pointed to the great host of Adam's guilty, condemned race. Then the one whose stature was greater than the sons of men, lifted up his great sharp sword on high and said: "If thou comest in the name of Adam's fallen, lost race thou shalt not enter here." Then the man that came from the west answered again and said: "But I will enter for therefore am I come." And as he spake he lifted one foot over the wall, and stretching forth his hand as his body was over the wall, he plucked an apple from "the tree of life" and handed it to the likeness of a small woman that was by his side, saying: "Here, Mercy, take this and give it to the condemned, lost race of Adam that they may eat and live." And as Mercy took the apple from his hand, he lifted his other foot over the wall and stood on both feet inside the wall. Then the one whose stature was greater than the sons of men answered and said: "I will smite thee down with the great and sharp sword of God's justice that cuts through both soul and body." And I saw that the one whose stature was greater than the sons of men smote the man that came from the west, and with his great and sharp sword clove down through head and body, brain and heart; and one side of the body down to the girdle leaned out from the other side of the body, for the body was rent in twain from the upper half of it. And I saw that after the upper half of the body had been cleft asunder the body of him that was smitten fell as it were one-third way down to the earth, but rose up again and stood before the one greater than the sons of men, saying: "My Divinity shall sustain my humanity, strike on!" Then the one whose stature was greater than the sons of men put up his great, sharp sword and answered: "Justice is satisfied, and the law can strike no more;" and he passed out of my sight beyond "the tree of life." Then the spirit of my dream caused me to understand that I had seen the Son God smitten for fallen, guilty man—that I had seen the precious, priceless price of man's redemption paid.

THE GRACE

thus ministered unto me by the Spirit of Truth through the visions of my head upon my bed teaches me to receive more fully and rest more thankfully on the great foundation doctrine of "justification through faith of the crucified Son of God," around which all the other doctrines of the Bible pertaining to man's salvation cluster like precious jewels set round about "the one pearl of great price." And by this grace I am taught,—

1st, That all men are guilty before God, condemned by His law, and amenable to His justice.

2d, That the law of God requires of man a perfect and uninterrupted obedience, under the penalty of moral and eternal death.

3d, That man is wholly incapable of rendering an acceptable obedience to the law in his fallen state, and that he neither has the power nor the means wherewith to make an atonement; for he is a lost sinner, condemned already.

4th, That God, in His infinite love and of His sovereign mercy and grace, has Himself provided a ransom for man in the person of His own eternal Son; to whom He has given a body like unto man in nature and substance, but having no taint of sin either inherent or adherent; and has made him by reason of His body subject to the holy law that man has broken, that in the body He might pay the debt of obedience and suffering that man owes to the law and justice of God.

5th, That Christ in the body so obeyed, kept, honored and magnified God's holy law as to become "the end of the law for righteousness" to all the sons and daughters of Adam's fallen race who will receive it "by the faith of the Son of God."

6th, That Christ Jesus has suffered for man in the body all that the holy law of God required for its vindication, and all that the infinite justice of God demanded as an atonement.

7th, That the obedience of Christ in the body was so supported and sustained by His divine nature as to utterly and exhaustively keep and fulfill God's law for man; so that the law has no more power to demand man's obedience as the ground of his righteousness and acceptance with God; for that no man is justified by the law in the sight of God is evident, for "the just shall live by faith." (Nevertheless, man may not disobey the law; for to disobey is to sin against God who made the law, and to obey is to do only his duty; for present obedience that is by grace can never satisfy for past disobedience).

8th, That, as well as the obedience, the sufferings and death of the incarnate Son of God on the cross were voluntary and meritorious in the very highest sense and degree. He was under no obligations to man, for man had been His continual and persistent enemy. It was only of His own free will that He undertook it for us; it was His great compassion and love alone that caused Him to present Himself before the law and justice of God as our sin-bearer and substitute. The law immediately seized the great and sharp sword of God's justice, that great and terrible sword that is able "to cut through soul and body both;" and with both hands on the hilt, lifted it up on high, and brought it down in fiercest wrath on the devoted head of God's incarnate Son. The law struck at humanity, the sword of justice pierced the flesh of Christ, body and soul were cleft asunder, and what then? Then it reached His Divinity! Then it struck our God!! All nature felt the shock, and stood aghast in trembling terror; the sun shut in his glory beams, and refused to shed his light on the awful deed; the earth quaked and shook to her deep foundations, as in throes of more than mortal agony; the insatiate grave threw out its dead in wild dismay; the quiet dead awoke in silent horror, and rose up out of their charnel houses, to view what? The awful and swift destruction of all things in the fierceness of Jehovah's wrath? No, oh no; nothing but love, infinite love, beamed from the eye of God's well beloved Son. His only cry was, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."

The law, in assaulting the humanity of Christ, came in conflict with the strength of His divine nature; and when the sword of justice touched His Divinity the arm of the law fell paralized, and its power to judge or condemn them that are in Christ Jesus ceased forever. "There is, therefore, now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus." Christ having rendered a perfect obedience and made a full atonement for us in His own body, and having sustained and supported the work of His human by His divine nature, we are justified "through the faith of the Son of God, who loved us and gave Himself for us." Neither is there salvation in any other, "for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."

Now we are brought so near to God,
Through His incarnate Son,
That we may ask Him what we will,
And know it shall be done.

But we must ask in Jesus' name—
To glorify our God—
When he has washed our sins away
In Christ's atoning blood.

For when we to the altar bring
Our consecrated gift,
We first with God are reconciled,
And then we offer it.

A. L. B.

Judicial Nominations.

BELLEFONTE, March 4, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I have read the article in your paper of the 27th of February, entitled a "Judicial Candidate," and entirely dissent from your conclusions as to the propriety of the Republicans of this district nominating a candidate for President Judge. I had hoped that the Republican voters of this district would follow the example of every Republican lawyer of Centre and Clinton counties, to recommend, and when the time comes to vote for the present efficient, able and upright President Judge, Chas. A. Mayer, who deserves and should receive the support of all.

Judge Mayer has been tried and found to be pure as gold; let us hold on to him. What has politics to do with justice and with law? If a Judge administers justice impartially, and expounds the law correctly, what does it matter whether he favors the "dollar of our fathers" or worships greenbacks?

A few years ago the Republicans of the great city of Philadelphia showed their appreciation of an honest Judge by selecting Judge Ludlow, a Democrat, to the position he had held for years, and last year the Democrats of the same city showed that they were as wise as their opponents by electing Judges Allison and Briggs. Now let the Republicans of this district do likewise, and assist in the re-election of Judge Mayer.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

In a Nut Shell.

The *Graphic* puts it in this shape: Senators Lamar, Edmunds, Morrill and Bayard, as well as Professor Sumner, have made some statements concerning silver in European countries, which are curiously inaccurate. Instead of taking up and correcting their errors point by point, we will condense some facts which they ought to commit to memory:

1. Great Britain, a mono-metallic country, has lost $25,000,000 of her gold during the last year.

2. France, which keeps gold and silver on equal terms, has increased her gold stocks $79,000,000 during the last year.

3. On January 10, 1878, there were $399,100,000, coin and bullion, in the Bank of France—$22,260,000 more than the aggregate contained in the National Bank of England, Germany, Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands.

4. Silver is *not* "entirely demonetized" by England and Germany, or either of them; for Great Britain floats not less than $80,000,000 of silver legal tender to-day, and Germany has more than $100,000,000 in silver legal tender, and neither of them can get rid of it, however much they try. Silver sticks to the fingers of the people like tar.

5. The five-franc piece is not very scarce in France. Ernest Seyd, whose testimony gold men will not hesitate to take at par, estimated in 1870 that there were not fewer than $350,000,000 in five-franc pieces in France. No less than twenty-four twenty-fifths of all the silver in France is in five-franc pieces.

6. Silver is a full legal tender in France to any amount, and Mr. Lamar can get ten million gold dollars at the Bank of France by offering for them ten million of these five-franc pieces, which are worth three cents less than the old American "dollar of our daddies," which gold monopolists tell us is worth only 92 cents.

Death in his Favorite Robe.

The mortuary statistics of the whole civilized world show that about one-fifth of all mankind die of consumption alone, and the number of deaths due to consumption bears a greater ratio to the whole number than that of any other three diseases together. Moreover, investigation proves that ratio is steadily increasing. Its increasing prevalence has led to the popular belief that consumption is incurable. Every year hundreds of these sufferers seek, in the sunny retreats of Florida or the dry atmosphere of Colorado, for health—and find only a grave. The influence of the atmosphere—the only remedial agent that either Florida or Colorado can afford the consumptive—is at best only *palliative*. The cure of consumption depends upon two essential conditions: 1st, the arrest of the abnormal breaking down of the tissues, which prevents emaciation, and 2d, the restoration of healthy nutrition, in order to stop the formation of tuberculous matter. Fulfill these conditions, and consumption is as curable as fever. To fulfill these conditions the required remedy must increase the appetite, favor the assimilation of food, and enrich the blood, thus retarding the development of tubercles. To accomplish this, a more powerful alternative than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has never been discovered. At the same time, it soothes the irritation of the nervous system produced by violent coughing, which in its turn so often leads to more serious results. The use of "expectorants" in consumption is absolutely suicidal. For while removing the tubercles already formed, they produce yet more serious results by inflaming and destroying the sound and healthy tissues. Consumption requires a remedy that wil soothe while it relieves; harsh medicines, but add feul to the flame that already threatens to consume the system. The Golden Medical Discovery fulfills these conditions, and has been pronounced the best remedy yet discovered to allay and arrest consumption.

The borough election at Howard passed off quietly, but not quite satisfactorily, especially to those who did not get votes enough to elect them.

Additional Local Matters.

We were agreeably surprised last week to find on our table a box of Cruse's celebrated cigars, which, upon inquiry, we found was a present from that king of clothiers, J. Newman, Jr., who operates on Allegheny street. Mr. Newman has just returned from a tour and brought home a young and beautiful partner to be a voyager with him on the journey of life. We wish him abundant happiness, and may his success in this matrimonial venture be as great as any business enterprise he ever engaged in. May long life attend him and his fair bride is the earnest wish of ye humble scribbler of the REPUBLICAN.

A Primary School.

A preparatory school for small boys and girls will be opened April 1 in the north wing of the academy. The little girls will be seated in the upper room, the little boys in the lower room. *Instruction* will be given in spelling, reading, writing, mental arithmetic and primary geography. *Hours of school*, from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. *Terms*, ten dollars will be charged per quarter of ten weeks. J. P. HUGHES.

10-3t

A fair proposition—Free to everybody.—On receipt of a three cent stamp to pay postage, I will send, prepaid to any address, a small sample of "Pure Prolific White Flour Seed Corn." Each stalk of corn will produce from four to twelve ears. Catalogue, circulars and terms accompany each sample of corn, allowing a large commission to every person who will accept an agency to introduce this new variety of corn. Address, L. L. Osment, Cleveland, Tenn.

One of Valentines' men last week purchased a cake of soap at Valentines' store, and on Sunday morning last, as he was using the soap, came across a hard piece of metal in the cake. On picking it out, he was astonished to find it to be a dollar gold piece. The news soon spread, and since then there has been a lively digging for gold in soap.

Public Sales.

Feb. 28.—At the residence of C. D. Frain, in Marion township, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming implements and household furniture. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

March 14.—At the residence of John Weaver, near Pine Grove Mills, Ferguson township, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock P. M., horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farming implements, and household furniture.

March 19.—One-half mile east of Pine Grove Mills, by J. S. Krape, horses, colts, young cattle, sheep, pigs, mower and reaper, potatoes, hay and other things too numerous to mention.

Wanted—two hundred pounds more of tallow in cakes, and one hundred bushels of white snap beans, at Valentines' store.

Did you notice Valentines' new advertisement?

READING NOTICES.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deodorising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health), by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of August Flower will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the United States. 36-eow-tf

A GENTLE HINT.—In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relafives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. 9 26-1yeow

The Veto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President sent the following veto of the Silver Bill to the Lower House of Congress to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

After a very careful consideration of House Bill 1,093, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

Holding the opinion which I expressed in my annual message, that neither the interests of the Government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit, would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, it has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, nor injuriously effect the public credit. It is only on the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval.

My present official duty as to this bill permits only an attention to the specific objects of the bill, which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congress that further consideration of the bill for which the Constitution has in such cases provided.

THE COIN A LIE ON ITS FACE.

The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, and of standard silver, to be a legal-tender to their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contracts.

It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver during the past year has been from 90 to 92 cents as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth from 8 to 10 per cent less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal-tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money.

The right to pay duties in silver or in certificates of silver deposit will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipt of revenue in gold, and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt.

A SOLEMN PROMISE TO PAY IN GOLD.

One billion one hundred and forty-three million four hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred dollars of the bonded debt now outstanding, was issued prior to February, 1873, when the silver dollar was unknown in the circulation of this country, and was only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation.

Five hundred and eighty-three millions four hundred and forty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars of the bonded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin for which the bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid. Those bonds entered into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold, when silver had greatly depreciated, and when no one would have bought them if it had been understood that they would be paid in silver.

The sum of $225,000,000 of these bonds have been sold during my administration for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of these sales by a reduction of the rate of interest to 4 per cent.

During the progress of these sales a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which payment of these bonds would be made. The public announcement was thereupon authorized that it was not to be anticipated that any further legislation of Congress, or any action of one department of the Government would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of the interest thereupon, in coin of less value than the coin authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds, being the coin exacted by the Government in exchange for the same. In view of these facts, it will justly be regarded as a grave breach of public faith to undertake to pay these bonds, principal or interest, in silver coin, worth in the market less than the coin received from them.

A CHEAT UPON PRIVATE CREDITORS.

It is said that the silver dollar made a legal-tender by this bill will, under its operation, be equivalent in value to the gold dollar. Many supporters of the bill believe this, and would not justify an attempt to pay debts, either public or private, in coin of inferior value to the money of the world.

The capital defect of the bill is that it contains no provision protecting from its operation preexisting debts, in case the coinage which it creates shall continue to be of less value than that which was the sole legal-tender when they were contracted. If it is now proposed, for the purpose of taking advantage of the depreciation of silver in the payment of debts, to coin and make legal-tender a silver dollar of less commercial value than any dollar, whether of gold or paper, which is now lawful money in this country, such a measure, it will hardly be questioned, will in the judgment of mankind be an act of bad faith as to all debts heretofore contracted.

VALUE THE ONLY JUST STANDARD.

The silver dollar should be made a legal-tender only as to its market value. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. There is no power to compel a nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends on its honor. The nation owes what it has led or allowed its creditors to expect.

I cannot approve a bill which, in my judgment, authorizes the violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well as the highest experience of the most necessary duty, and should ever be carefully guarded by the Executive, by Congress, and by the people.

It is my firm conviction that if the country is to be benefited by a silver coinage, it can be done only by the issue of silver dollars of full value, which will defraud no man. A currency worth less than it purports to be will in the end defraud, not only creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more assuredly than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread. (Signed) R. B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 28, 1878.

NEW YORK.

George Washington's 146th Birthday—The Martha Washington Reception—A Chinese Orchestra—The Papal Election—Quick Journalistic Work—Amenities of College Life—Practical Darwinism—Men or Monkeys?

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Opinions may possibly differ as to the sky's action on the 22d. Whether its protracted and violent weeping in this vicinity was due to its regret that the illustrious G. W. was born, or, on the other hand, to its unassuageable grief that he should ever have died and left a name behind him to be tacked onto some 500 American towns and 500,000 American taverns and saloons, is a question which I won't venture to decide off-hand. At all events, the 146th anniversary of his first appearance in these oppressed colonies was of all the gloomy days the gloomiest. All the open air programmes had to be abandoned, and such celebrations as the pouring rain permitted to our drooping spirits had to be carried on in doors. The most noticeable event of the holiday was, as usual, the grand Martha Washington reception and tea party in the evening, of which this is my third annual notice. As in previous years, the Academy of Music and Nilson Hall were thrown together, and connected with Irving Hall on the opposite side of the street by a covered passage way, which the decorations had converted into a veritable fairy grotto.

The grand affair was opened by a reception on the stage of the Academy, in which Martha Washington was personated by Mrs. Thomas Francis Magher, and various dames of the "Republican Court" by other prominent ladies, all in appropriate costume. Among these ladies was Mrs. Lewis Washington, a veritable grandniece of G. W. himself. Irving Hall was arranged to represent a Chinese tea-garden, all the appointments being in keeping, including the absolute novelty of a genuine Chinese orchestra—pig-tails, tomtoms and all.

The tea-garden was an exceedingly interesting feature of the occasion. Behind each booth, all simply but appropriately hung with straw matting, stood gracefully and becomingly dressed young ladies accompanied by their chaperones, and in front were one or two grave Celestials, who poured out tea and surveyed the crowd with great composure. Upon the counters were offered for sale little boxes containing real Chinese tea, and sold each for $1.50. These met with a ready sale. At the farther end of the hall was a small booth in which were seated the members of the Chinese orchestra, which was directed by Hal Waoe. The Chinamen played continuously during the evening; sometimes a slow, monotonous air, with an accompaniment of drums and stringed instruments, and then, changing suddenly, would break into a wild dance-tune played upon a shrill instrument resembling a clarinet.

The whole was, as usual, under the auspices and for the benefit of St. John's Guild, and made about $10,000, which, in the hands of this worthy organization, will do much for the comfort of the sick and poor during the coming summer.

The election of Pius IX's successor was watched and anticipated with the closest interest here, not only by the thousands who owe spiritual allegiance to the Roman Pontiff, but also by the other thousands who are fully aware of the greater or less importance to all civilized governments of the powerful religious organization of which he is the head. Happily Leo XIII is, according to all accounts, the most acceptable prelate to all countries who could have been chosen, and general satisfaction is expressed over this result.

Journalistic enterprise commensurate with the magnitude of the occurrence was displayed by all the papers in recording, with the greatest promptness and particularity, the proceedings of the Conclave, which were indeed so rapid and so brief that Cardinal McCloskey, who started from here immediately after the death of Pius IX to take part therein, did not arrive in Rome until all was over. The election of the new incumbent was formally proclaimed from the balcony of the Vatican at 1:15 in the afternoon, and at about 2 o'clock the *Evening Mail* was out with an account of the election and a biography of the successful condidate, which, even allowing for the difference of time between the two cities must be admitted to be a pretty wide-awake performance. This only accords, however, with the new reputation which the *Mail* has been building since the recent change of ownership to which I referred at the time of its accomplishment. Its present owner, Mr. Clark Bell, has brought to its management the same judgment and executive ability that have given him prominence at the bar and in various public enterprises, and, aided by the brilliancy and editorial experience of "Nasby," is making a great paper.

A set of mild, pleasant young men they have down at Princeton College; a nice set for a small tea party or a theological seminary. It's not many months ago that they hilariously burned up a small lumber yard, and played a few other merry little jokes of a kindred nature, which the citizens did not fully appreciate, and which narrowly escaped resulting seriously to the students and the institution. Some two weeks ago a couple of these playful youngsters belonging to the Sophomore class got hold of a Freshman, and, faithful to the college traditions, performed upon him the sensible and useful ceremony of "hazing," with great vigor and numerous variations. The Freshmen, also conforming to tradition, got their backs up at this tyrannical insult and vowed revenge; in pursuance whereof some dozen of them entered the rooms of the offending "Sophs" the other night with masked and blackened faces, and, after shaving the heads of their victims and beating them black and blue, gagged them to prevent an outcry and retired. The latter soon effected their release from bonds and gags, and rousing their classmates gave chase. Coming up with their natural enemies, the aggrieved Sophomores pulled out revolvers and began shooting. The Freshmen blazed away in return and succeeded in laying out a "Soph" with a serious and almost fatal bullet wound. Such are the amenities with which polite literature and the study of the classics are varied at the brightest educational institutions in America.

A lively discussion is now under way here in the press, the nature of which would highly delight Mr. Darwin, were he only here to witness, and perhaps take a hand in it. The proprietors of the Aquarium, who are constantly extending the attractions of that institution by the accumulation of animal wonders, something *a la* Barnum of old, recently imported from Africa a pair of chimpanzees, or man-monkeys, for exhibition. The creatures do look almost human, and the Aquarium folks sought to take them from the vessel without paying the customary duty on live animals, on the ground that it was by no means settled whether the upright and tailless chimpanzees were the lowest grade of men or the highest grade of monkeys. Uncle Sam was a trifle staggered by this novel proposition, but finally declined to put so fine a scientific point on the subject, and compelled payment of the duty, under protest, by the owners, who have since commenced writing letters to the papers, half in banter and half in earnest, supporting the Darwinian theory, and drawing out numerous replies which treat the Aquarium claims with various degrees of seriousness. Meanwhile, people flock to see the "critters" about which there is so much dispute, and so the astute managers feel perhaps somewhat compensated for the hardship which they claim to have suffered. RADIX.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, '78.

Of course the reception of the President's veto of the silver bill was the great feature in Thursday's Congressional proceedings. Although expected, its arrival at the House occasioned no little excitement, and from that time (about 1:30 o'clock) until its reading had been completed by the clerk an ominous silence prevailed among the members. Mr. Stevens at once demanded the previous question. Cox, who never loses an opportunity to make himself ridiculous, immediately struck an attitude and made the novel charge that the President is a "fraud." No member of the House has whined more than Cox over the miscarriage of the Democratic measure—the Electoral Commission—for seating Tilden, than this frothy little Ohio carpet-bagger, who represents the high grade of intellect and morality predominating in the 6th New York Congressional district. But this latest ebullition was so flagrantly insulting and altogether out of place that he only escaped disagreeable consequences by the plea of Speaker Randall to the effect that as he (Cox) had not been recognized, he had no right to say anything at all, and that consequently his remark would not go into the *Record*.

The passage of the bill over the veto was announced by the Speaker by a vote of 193 to 73, which was received by noisy demonstrations on the floor and in the galleries. At 1:30 o'clock P. M. the veto message was brought to the Senate, with a notification of the action of the House. It was almost immediately taken up and the bill was passed by yeas 46, nays 19. Christiancy and Sharon were the only unpaired absentees. It is said that the President has for the past week been overwhelmed by messages from every section of the country imploring him to waive his objections to the bill, if possible, the dread of continued agitation of the subject of national finances, should the bill fail, seeming to animate business men everywhere. Bills have already been introduced that will, if adopted, substantially restore the emasculated features, and render inflation a possibility. That is now frankly admitted to have been the purpose of many of the original advocates of the Bland bill. After the veto was disposed of in the House, Singleton attempted to eulogize Jeff Davis; but the derisive laughter from the Republican side and the deprecating glances from Jeff's friends had the effect to discourage him, and his harangue was cut short, evidently by the lack of appreciation.

Most of the colossal railroad schemes of the past are eclipsed and thrown wholly in the shade by the magnificent plan introduced the other day to the notice of the House by a member whose name I have forgotten. Its headquarters are to be in New York, as is the headquarters of almost everything else that is good, virtuous, beautiful, of good report and great utility, besides others not so accurately defined by this combination of adjectives and nouns. Its sinuosities are to be almost innumerable, accommodating almost every town and hamlet of the south-west and some other sections with railroad facilities. Its first cost is to amount to the bagatelle of $200,000,000.

Vague, indefinite hints are occasionally heard of a trail of rottenness and corruption that has been struck by some of Glover's committees, the shocking revelations of which are soon to overwhelm prominent Federal officials. They are akin to those heard two winters ago. But their conspicuous failure to substantiate the charges then made, after months devoted to the one purpose of catching remiss Republican officials, seems to have suggested greater caution in putting their slanders on the market. The exultation over the discovery of Belknap's crooked transactions were soon toned down by the bombshell thrown into the reform camp by Fitzhugh, and they start on the trail this season with a fearful balance against them in the corruptions found pervading every corner and cranny of the Doorkeeper's department of the House. How many Democratic members of Congress, individually and organized in committees, will be found to have been participants in the benefits of Polk's method of distributing patronage is not yet known, but it is thought certain that it will require quite as many Republican offenders as they are likely to find during one session to offset the large number already found to be fatally hurt or very seriously damaged by the inquiry.

The President's refusal to reappoint Collector Simmons to the Boston collectorship, the sentence of Anderson and the probability of a like fate befalling the other members of the Returning Board, and the continued prosecution of the war here against alcohol, by Murphy and his army of veterans and recruits, are some of the other side dishes served as relishes to the main feast furnished by the varying phases assumed by the question of national finances during the week. LEO.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the assignment of Ira C. Johnson, No. 127, January Term, 1879. In the Common Pleas of Centre County.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court to make distribution of the funds remaining in the hands of D. Z. Kline, assignee, among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested will attend and represent their claims.

WILBUR F. REEDER, Auditor.

10 3t

A FIRST-CLASS

Business Chance!

Hardware, Tinware & Stove Store

FOR SALE!

Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

The terminus of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad is now a good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about six miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell Store Room and contents at

First Cost!

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this summer, in the Water and Steam Governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring all our attention.

This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business.

For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.

10 7 tf

Groceries and Provisions.

VALENTINES & CO.,

Wishing to make room for their LARGE SPRING PURCHASES, are offering

WINTER GOODS

AT VERY LOW RATES. They are receiving daily new and desirable goods.

GROCERIES ARE VERY LOW.

SUGARS from 9 cents per pound. SYRUP 50 cents per gallon.
TEAS " 40 " " SUGAR CURED HAMS 12½ cts. per lb.
COFFEES " 20 " " BREAKFAST BACON 12½ cts. per lb.

Call and Examine our Stock of

SYRUPS, CANNED VEGETABLES, CHEESE,
CRACKERS, CANNED FRUITS, SPICES.

A fine assortment of Crosse & Blackwell's PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.
Gordon and Dillworth's RENOWNED PRESERVES.

The largest variety of TOBACCOS in Centre county—Lorillard's ROUGH and READY, Lottiers' CHECKER BOARD, B. F. Gravely's NATURAL LEAF, and seventeen other kinds.

Examine our Stock of Mackerel and Codfish.

Very fine Valencia and Mossina ORANGES; prepared PUMPKINS FOR PIES, in 3 lb. cans; the best imported CASTILE SOAP—centi brands; every variety of TOILET SOAPS; Proctor & Gamble's OLEINE SOAP.

Having secured a large stock of LAUNDRY SOAPS we are offering them at a great reduction by the box.

REMEMBER, ONE PRICE ONLY! CALL AND EXAMINE!

VALENTINES & CO.

HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

10-9

Star Parlor Organ.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

DURING

FEBRUARY & MARCH

WE WILL SELL A

Star Parlor Organ

WITH UPRIGHT WALNUT CASE, CARVED LIDS, CARVED BRACKETS, VENERED PANELS, ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP, HAVING 12 STOPS TWO 5-OCTAVE SETS OF REEDS, AND ONE 3-OCTAVE SET.

LIST PRICE - $275.00.

Reduced Price $85,00.

Deposit the purchase money with your bank or responsible business man AND SEND FOR THE ORGAN.

Pay freight and examine it ten days. If it satisfies you the deposit is ours; if you are not entirely satisfied, return the Organ to the railroad station and get your freight, go the bank or business man and get your money. You have not lost a penny and have run no risk.

WE FULLY WARRANT FOR

FIVE YEARS.

We are the bona fide manufacturers, having large factories in WASHINGTON, N. J., driven by steam.

We are the only advertisers from this place who make any part of an Organ.

FOR CASH WITH THE ORDER WE WILL DISCOUNT TEN DOLLARS FROM THE ABOVE PRICE.

Address,

ALLEGER, BOWLEY & CO.,

10-9 tf Washington, N. J

Iron City College.

The most complete business college in the United States. Course of study comprehensive, thorough and eminently practical. Students received at any time.

☞ For circulars address,

J. C. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL,

10 4t Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Glossner, deceased, of Howard Borough, Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL GLOSSNER,

5-6t Administrater.

Blanchard, Jan. 29, 1878.

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared, a good house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also good water and a large assortment of fine fruit trees. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

10 9-tf REPUBLICAN office.

Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

New Advertisements.

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.

No 7, Humes' Block. 7-4f

BOOK 33 newest and most popular songs, with writings of instruction and amusement; also a list of all the battles, when and where fought, during the war, for 3c stamp. Address, Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia. 10 4t

5000 Agents wanted to subscribe for the Agents Journal, a handsomely bound, 24-page journal, brim full of interest to agents. Specimen copy sent free.

10 4t AGENTS' JOURNAL, N. Y.

GOLD.	Mines and Lands.	COAL.
Gold	*Mines and Lands*	*Coal*
Silver	*Sold,*	*Oil*
Lead	*Companies Organized,*	*Stone*
Iron	*Mining Agency,*	*Copper*
Marble	*206 S. Seventh Street,*	*Lime*
Coal	PHILADELPHIA.	*Mica*
Marl	*A. H. Wyman & Co.*	*Gypsum*

How When Where TO BUY A FARM

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE

A. H. WYMAN & CO.

No. 206 South Seventh Street, PHILADELPHIA.

10 4t

FITS, EPILEPSY, Falling Sickness,

Positively Cured, the worst case of the longest standing, by using Dr. Hebbard's Cure. "No Humbug." It has Cured Thousands. Will give $1,000 for a Case it will not Benefit. A sample bottle free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1,323 Broadway, N. Y. 10 4t

The Magic Coin Box

holds over $5.00 of silver coin, in Half Dollars, Quarter Dollars, Dimes and Nickles. The merest movement of your thumb pushes the desired coin into your hand, and another one immediately takes its place, as if by magic. Makes change in half the time, with no danger of dropping any. Sample, handsomely plated with Nickle Silver, sent postpaid for 50 cents. Agents trial package, containing three Coin Boxes, for $1.00 Illustrated Catalogue of Novelty Chromos, Jewelry, Stationery Packages, &c., &c., free. Agents wanted everywhere. Big pay. National Novelty Co., No. 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 10 4t

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS — OF — TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our Tin Tag Tobacco has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See Act of Congress, Aug. 14th, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons of tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates.

☞ The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity and quality. 10 3m

SOLOMON DERR hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or county. Everything committed to his care will be attended to punctually. 1-28-1y

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

CLARION, PA., December 14, 1873. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Your Cough Syrup is doing wonders. Two doses cured me of a bad cough of one week's standing.—JAMES R. COULTER.

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1876. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Two bottles of your Imperial Cough Syrup cured me of a distressing cold, which settled on my lungs.—WM. REND. Price, 25 Cents. R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

9 22-yeow.

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Leonard Rhone on the Centre County Fair.

At the late meeting of Patrons of Husbandry at Hollidaysburg, our fellow citizen, Leonard Rhone, Esq., delivered an address, from which we take the following extract, as appears in the *Farmers' Friend*:

"We next, as a country Grange, entered into an agreement with the county agricultural society to open a Grange department. This took considerable interchange of opinion and conferring as to the terms. The committee of the Grange insisting on the entire control of the Grange department, and the committee of the society insisted on substituting some other word instead of the word "control," when our committee withdrew for a little while, and returned insisting on retaining the word "control," or end the conference and let the agreement fall. After a little further consultation the committee of the society agreed to our demands. This was a matter of honor on the part of the county Grange. If Patrons wish our order to command the respect and influence other orders and associations command, they must insist upon the honor of the order in all negotiations by holding a controling power. This arrangement entered into by the Grange proved eminently successful. Patrons furnished more than three-fourths of the articles on exhibition. It was the best and grandest exhibition ever held in Centre county. The power of our organization was never more fully demonstrated; ten days before the exhibition opened the committee of arrangement of the Grange department knew what Patrons would do. But owing to the narrow prejudice of our county papers that should be impartial journals, we did not receive one word of credit for making the county fair an honor to our county. But to the *Farmers' Friend* belongs the credit of publishing a fair and impartial account of the exhibition which our county papers were too warped and prejudiced to give. Brother Thomas, receive our thanks.

From the above it would seem that it took considerable negotiations between the executive committee of our agricultural society and the executive committee of the Centre county grangers before an agreement was accomplished to induce the latter to join in the exhibition of farm products, notwithstanding Mr. Rhone claims his organization includes the progressive farmers of our county. At the same time he iterates the fact rather boastingly that the agricultural society had to succumb to the word "control," which, from our standpoint, was an arbitrary condition; notwithstanding he thrusts upon us that we *controled* our paper to the grangers' detriment, and neutralizes his own position by finding fault with us for doing just what he asserts they are with the agricultural society—by controling their own business. So far as his allusions to the county papers are concerned, we deny that his remarks apply to this paper, for every reader of it knows that there never was, on any previous occasion, so full and satisfactory report published in the county papers as was published by us last fall. We hired a gentleman who had made a special business of writing up the agricultural exhibitions of our State, and if he did not make special mention of the granger exhibits, the fault is with the leaders of that organization, who were on the ground.

Was Mr. Thomas, of the *Farmers' Friend*, on the ground to make up the "fair and impartial result?" We opine not. If the gentlemen had have made the same effort to hand in a "fair and impartial report" to us that Mr. Rhone did to the *Friend*, no doubt it would have appeared in due form, and he would have been relieved of his effort to growl and find fault, unnecessarily, in his late address.

Raising Turkeys.

It is just as easy to raise a flock of fine, healthy turkeys as it is to spend a whole season in trying to half do it, and reap a reward for the season's labors with a flock of weakly birds worth about as much as that of many mongrel chickens. On an ordinary Centre county farm, where they have plenty of range, there is no reason why a flock of turkeys should not thrive and sell for a price that will yield a handsome profit to the owner in the fall.

The first step towards success is in the selection of the right kind of stock to breed from. The gobbler should be taken from the earliest hatch, of good form, perfect in plumage, etc. The hens should be two years old and selected with the same care. They lay better, set steadier, are better mothers, and the young from them are universally hardier and stronger than those from one year old mothers. If farmers and others who breed turkeys would, together with care and the best of feeding, use two year old hens and allow each hen to hatch her first laying of eggs, they would be continually improving their flocks in vigor, hardiness and size.

Inter-breeding is one of the foremost causes of weakness and deterioration of young turkeys in size and hardiness, the successful remedy for which is the annual changing of the male bird, selected as recommended above. It is no uncommon thing to see a large portion of a flock of young turkeys afflicted with leg weakness and other evils, which are directly traceable to the neglect of complying with the recommendations herein contained. If those who have not been successful in raising turkeys will give the subject the attention it requires they will have no reason to complain that turkeys are a failure and not worth attending to.

Correspondence of Practical Farmer.

Grafting.

EDS. FARMER:—Noticing an invitation to all farmers to write for the *Farmer*, I thought perhaps it would not come amiss to give some new beginners a few hints on grafting and setting out trees, as I have had some experience in that line for the last forty years. When I first began to graft I was taught to cut my grafts in February or March, before the sap had risen in the trees, in order to get them before the bark got loose, to prevent them from peeling while setting them. Another idea they advanced was that if the grafts became a little shriveled they would draw the harder on the sap when set, and be more likely to grow than they would if taken direct from the tree and set. I could not see why anything would grow better for being nearly killed. It seemed to me that was too much like giving a person medicine to make him sick, in order to have him recover quickly. I went to experimenting on it and found it was a humbug, as there was just as much danger of the bark starting on the tree as on the graft; so I took to cutting my grafts whenever I was ready to set them, and had no trouble in making them grow. In fact, they grew quicker and made a better growth the first year, as many of my neighbors can testify. I have cut grafts both early and late, frequently so late that the leaves were quite large on the graft. In that case I cut the leaves off, being careful to not cut the bud too close to the graft, and they would soon start out fresh again and make a good growth that season. The trees which I speak of are those that have grown to be quite large without being grafted. In grafting cherry or pear, I generally cut off a small piece and split it, to see whether the tree is winding or not. If it is, I cut the bark down as low as I think it will split to receive the graft, on both sides of the tree, being careful to cut with the wind of the tree, and when you split it leaves it smooth; otherwise it would not fit to the graft and would not grow. In this way I have no trouble to make them grow. In grafting small trees, from four to six feet high, I top graft by cutting the top off and getting a graft as near the size as possible, cutting the same slant, fitting them together, winding a little yarn to hold them in place and then waxing it over. The yarn is better not to be very strong; some old ravelings are best, as they will give when the grafts grow, and not stop the growth. If the wax is put on so as to exclude the air and rain, I find no trouble in making them grow. I make my grafting wax proportioned in this way: Four parts of rosin, two of beeswax, one of tallow. It stands the sun well without melting.

I will now give my opinion of setting out a young orchard. I think it is best to not go below the top soil, in our clay, to set, but rather raise the ground a little, to keep the water from settling around the tree. I have seen more trees spoiled by being too wet than too dry. I hear of a great many complaints in regard to the grub destroying trees. I mean what some call the borer. About nine times out of ten, I think, the trouble is in setting and shading the trees on the southwest side. The trees should be set to lean to the southwest, as the strongest winds come from that course in the spring while the ground is soft, and force the trees to the northeast. That gives the sun full power in the hottest time in summer, about 1 or 2 o'clock in the day. It cooks the bark on the southwest side of the trees, and bugs soon smell the sap and deposit the eggs, and in a short time you will notice small, dark spots in the bark. Examine, and you will find a small worm, with a head as big as the whole body. You can cut them out, or wash with strong lye and kill them, but put up something to shade the tree. If you take notice, you will find the majority lean to the northeast, and that is where the trouble lies.

JOHN BEARD.

Enamored writing master to a young lady pupil:—"I can teach you nothing. Your hand is already a very desirable one, and your I's are the most beautiful I have ever seen."

"Hurry, mamma," said a little boy of five summers. "Hurry for the blood is all leaking out."

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine

Reliable Evidence

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE,

Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES Health, Strength, AND APPETITE.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength, and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,

Insurance and Real Estate Agt., No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE Excelled.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

R. H. STEVENS.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully, MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, No. 19 Russell Street.

IT IS A Valuable Remedy.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS.

Dear Sir:—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully, MRS. MUNROE PARKER, 86 Athens Street.

Vegetine

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, ja47t-tf Bellefonte, Pa., Office on High St.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

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WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

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STITZER & MAGER, Attorneys-at-Law, Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law, Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney-at-Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny Street, first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7 15-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence, on the corner of High and Allegheny Streets. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8 23-1y

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1877, to Jan. 1st, 1878.

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

Jan. 1st, 1878. DR.		
To outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$12,428 60	
To taxes assessed for 1877	42,452 43	
To cash receive dof county commissioners	25,727 99	
To cash received for redemption of U. S. lands	118 47	
To am't transferred from Militia fund	14 06	
To cash rec'd from Treasurer sales U. S. lands	286 29	
To county order rec'd on acct. last years balance	2,790 53	
To com. note rec'd for bal.	2,000 00	
To balance due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08	$116,716 56
Jan. 1, 1878 CR.		
By bal. at settlement Jan. 1, 1877	$ 4,799 53	
By warrants paid	55877 84	
By unpaid taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1878	51709 50	
By exonorations and commissions	2328 68	
By salary	2000 00	
By stationery allowed	10 00	$116,716 56
By bal. due Treasurer at sett	1,199 08	

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer Centre county, in account with Commonwealth of Penn.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.		
To balance due State, Jan. 1, 1877	264 32	
To outstanding taxes	6391 56	
To taxes assessed for 1877	3150 73	$9,806 61
Jan. 1, 1878. CR.		
By am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	4682 08	
By State Treasurers receipts	3080 17	
By exonorations and commissions	113 84	
By Treas. commissions	68 09	
Bal. in hands of Treas	1862 43	$9806 61

MILITIA FUNDS.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.		
To am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$59 38	$59 38
Jan. 1, 1878. CR.		
By outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	44 58	
By Treas. com. on 1406	74	
By am't transf'd to county account	14 06	$59 38

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treacurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 22d day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. McFARLANE, [Seal]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal] } Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND [Seal]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner's Pay.

A. Gregg balance $1.13, services $679.50	$680 63	
J. N. Hall balance 65.09, services 655.50	720 59	
H. A. Mingle balance 4.31, services 442.50	446 81	
H. Beck commissioner's clerk	600 00	$2448 03

Jury Commissioners.

B. Liggett bal. from 1876	37 68	
Jno. Rishel services	15 38	
H. Keller services	21 34	
H. Beck clerk to com	35 00	109 40

County Auditors.

Wm. McFarland services	30 00	
A. J. Griest services	30 60	
Jos. Gilliland services	30 00	
C. L. Buffington as clerk	30 00	120 00

Improvements and Repairs.

A Moore, on jail contract	483 75	
Wilkey & Parsons, building walk C H	22 75	
McClellan & Speer, lumber for C H	20 75	
Wm Eckley, lumber for C H	6 40	
E H Carr, hauling lumber for C H	1 60	
T E Lyman, spouting C H	10 50	
B & S S R R Co, lumber walk at C H	10 63	
J H Fellenbaum, repairing at jail	14 75	
J J Reynolds & Son, range at jail	167 30	
Jno Brachbill, wall paper &c., at jail	82 61	
John McDermott, paving jail	6 50	
W S Galbraith, work on range at jail	5 64	
H A Williams, painting and repairing at jail	147 00	
J & J Harris, bill paints H ware &c., at jail	129 62	
G W Tate, architect at jail	140 00	
M W Cowdrick, work at jail	5 40	
John McDermott, cess pool contract	146 98	
H D Yeager, repairing furnace at jail	33 45	
W Twitmire, repairing hot air pipes at jail	36 50	
T A Hicks & Bro, hardware for jail	1 64	
T I Lee, repairing lock at jail	1 25	1475 00

COURT EXPENSES.

Jurors pay	$5815 46	
Commonwealth costs	3311 15	
Tipstaves pay	436 20	
J H Vosburg court reporter	735 00	
W Reber court reporter 2 week	20 00	
B Galbraith court crier	162 00	
" janitor balance 1876, 275.00, janitor services 1877, 350.00	625 00	
W C Heinle, entries in indictment docket	15 64	
A Williams bal. due at sett 1876 114.09, prothonotary costs 1877 261.63	375 72	
L W Munson, court proclamations	76 00	
L W Munson, summoning jurors	450 00	12022 17

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners	$	129 64
Robt McKnight, gas bills for Court House and jail		443 05
J R & C T Alexander, coal bills for court house and jail		965 91
J H Dobbins, medical services		100 00
Agricultural society appropriation		100 00
Western penitentiary keeping convicts		450 32
Insane as ylum (Danville) keeping insane		1732 25
Assessors pay		2158 25
Road views		729 90
Election expenses		1964 73
Refunding U S lands		21 11
Refunding taxes overpaid		166 79
Insurance on public buildings		394 00
Bridge views		101 50
Sam'l Brugger Engr at bridges &c		431 13
J D Spering bridge Curtins		845 00
" " bill Howard		100 00
" swearing viewers		1 70
Miles Zimmerman Karthaus bridge		1090 00
H D Yerger bal. Julian bridge		1 01
Dan'l Irwin work Julian bridge		5 00
M W Cowdrick Penns creek bridge		459 00
Murray Dougal & Co Penn creek bridge		1664 00
Murray Dougal & Co. Howard bridge		2700 00
H C Holter painting Howard bridge		8 32
Jacob Pletcher lumber &c., for Howard bridge		27 26
J C P Jones repairing Milesburg bridge 69.87, and floor 20.00		89 87
W W Spangler repairing Beech Creek bridge		8 31
Doak & Loneberger painting Curtin bridge		31 72
J & J Harris bill paints &c., for bridge		7 90
Wm Zimmerman repairs Karthaus bridge		2 00
Constables pay		408 79
Real estate paid for property at sale		425 00
Premium on collections		20 00
C M Bower commission on collection		88 30
Commissioners notes paid		6905 00
Interest paid on notes and bonds		2304 85
Commissions on lunacy		55 00
Scalp premiums		773 55
Teachers Institute		145 34
Inquests on dead bodies		58 21
Road damages paid		160 00
L W Munson bal. 1876, 1330.00 on account 3174.00		4504 11
C M Bower salary as comr's. atty		75 00
H Y Stitzer stationery		26 57
Freight bills paid		7 84
Meals for jurors pd to sundries		65 50
Jos Dewling bal. on Co. line & drafts		7 00
S & A Loeb clothing for prisoners and jail		106 85
Harper Bro. clothing for prisoners and jail		8 25
Lyon & Co. clothing for prisoners and jail		6 80
C T Fryberger clothing for prisoners and jail		3 00
A Williams judgment docket		24 50
J S Barnhart extra time in office		12 00
Kay Bros. hand sent jury com		3 50
D Everhart building scaffold for painting jail		1 60
T A Hicks & Bros. hardware C H		1 40
Horse hire paid sundries		5 50
W W Wolf putting in water back jail		4 00
H Vanbuskirk burners and shades C H		26 85
W S Galbraith sundry plumbing bill court house and jail		59 90
Wood for C H and jail and cutting same		37 50
Paid sundries cleaning cess pool		56 82
Robb and Kelly removing ashes court house and jail		2 75
W A Schroyer repairing chairs &c., court house		9 25
W W Wetzler repairing furnace jail		8 85
Jno McDermott repairing heater jail		2 25
H Hoffman repairing at jail		4 00
Alex Green cleaning cells		1 50
Geo Ulrich bounty due him		50 00
Jno T Johnson postage, &c		25 34
Jos Fox repairing cells jail		13 65
Bond & Co. chairs treas. and comss. office		17 72
Jos Dewling revising U S land lists		40 00
Jno Powers repairing for prisoners		20 40
W A Tobias indexing in recorders office and burner		164 00
J Fellenbaum repairing locks &c., jail		31 50
A Williams appearance docket, &c		54 50
Jas OBryan repairing chairs C H		1 50
Susan Shope scrubbing office 3 times		5 25
T J Lee putting lock on office door		35
J A S Mallory repairing gate C H		3 80
E Joseph & Bro. carpet hall at jail		28 42
I Guggenheimer matting for C H		19 80
C Fox removing plantains C H yard		7 00
C Garner cleaning pipes at jail		1 50
W F Reber copying and making duplicate		22 90
F P Musser making duplicate		36 00
W T Twitmire sprinkler and dust pan C H		1 05
L Willard cleaning flues C H		3 50
Jas Harris & Co. hardware C H		3 85
F F Adams for chairs C H		2 40
Jos Devling work on U S land lists		3 50
Water tax		127 50
F Deshner keys for coal house		50
D M Glenn & Co. ice for C H		1 55
Jacob Schrom binding mattings		1 00
Wilson & McFarland stoves for offices		52 87
H A Williams glazing C H & jail		13 92
D Gallagher repairing hydrant C H		2 00
H Beck chimneys for lamp &c		1 51
Dan'l Derr repairing gas pipes C H and jail		4 50
A Bartholemew digging ditch C H		1 25
O Kassler repairing assess books		35
Harper Bros covering for desks		3 25
B Galbraith crying U S land sales		5 00
Wm Mann blank books		36 00
B M Nead guide books for offices		2 00
Alexander & Bower fees on 1st Nat. bank case		25 00
S M Winters house holding appeals		5 00
M Hubler bill holding appeals		3 50
D A Musser on acct. bal. due 1876		2790 58
D A Musser orders for state tax		787 17
Commissioners expenses holding appeals and delivering duplicates &c		363 50
Orders of former years paid		33 49
Total		$36406 57

Printing Bills.

P Gray Meek bal. due 1876, 184.60 printing 1877, 285.25	$469 85	
E T Toten printing	207 35	
F Kurtz bal. due 1876, 31.00 printing 1877, 220.35	251 35	
W Deininger printing 1877	161 81	
Bender & Beck printing 1877	13 50	
F L Hutter printing 1877	192 81	1296 67
Total expenditures		$55877 84
Orders drawn on road tax acct.	604 34	
Orders drawn on poor tax acct.	425 39	1029 73

L. W. MUNSON, Sheriff, in account with Centre county:

January 7, 1878 DR.		
To jury fees rec'd	64 00	
To fines rec'd Sam'l Booth 5.00 G Breon 200.00, W. Wagner 25.00, J Rishel 20.00	250 00	
To cash rec'd Martha Bathurst	25 00	
To county orders rec'd on acct	3700 00	
To purchase money on U S land	47 25	4086 25
Balance		622 68
		$4708 93
CR.		
By boarding prisoners	$1942 00	
By conveying prisoners to penitentiary	784 00	
By summoning jurors	450 00	
By court proclamations advertised	76 00	
By advertising election proclamation	177 85	
By conveying insane asylum	192 00	
By advertizing poor house elec. proc	559 25	
By filling ticks and bills sundries for jail	39 10	
By reward paid for Walker and Gallagher	125 00	
By amt. paid Walker's bills at Curwinsville	57 00	
By amt. paid expense bringing Walker from Curwinsville	50 60	
By services during riots 8 days	32 00	
By amt. paid for police maces	18 15	
By watching jail 21 days and nights	31 50	
By advertising removal of fish baskets	9 00	
By removing fish baskets	185 48	4708 93
By bal. due Sheriff Munson at settlement		$622 68

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
CENTRE CO. }

We, the undersigned auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of assembly entitled "An act relating to Counties and Townships, and County and Township offices," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1878, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22d day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. McFARLANE, [Seal]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal] } Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND, [Seal]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the 1st day of January, 1877, to the 1st day of January, 1878.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

Attest:
HENRY BECK, Clerk.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS.

1871.		
H Cartin, Bellefonte	$207 28	
A J Hassinger, Benner	141 38	349 66
1872.		
Jno Ward, Half Moon	256 97	
David Robb, Liberty	14 52	
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79	596 28
1873.		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	360 73	
*Dan'l Malone, Boggs	56 38	
*S C Rarick, Marion	204 07	
Jos Ross, Spring	162 07	783 25
1874.		
Jos Fox, Bellefonte	973 11	
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	961 31	
D Lohr, Benner	223 52	
F Carson, Burnside	37 34	
F Kirchoff, Curtin	123 28	
Wm Cross, Half Moon	8 72	
H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11	
H D Yeager, Snow Shoe	125 75	2981 14
1875.		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	1438 68	
*A J Graham, Philipsburg	188 76	
J P Shope, Milesburg	231 85	
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	458 18	
*J B Newcomer, Burnside	46 08	
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	68 86	
*Perry Conde, Marion	94 76	
H B Wilcox, Rush	76 74	
Jas Watson, Snow Shoe	103 93	
¶Jesse Swartz, Walker	13 85	2781 09
1876.		
*Jno H Morrison, Bellefonte	1426 47	
T M Hall, Milesburg	144 27	
*W C M'Cutchen, Philipsburg	552 50	
C Diehl, Howard bor	73 56	
*A Garbrick, Benner	183 79	
J C Walker, Boggs	518 28	
Wm Thompson, College	542 83	
*Wm Mann, Curtin	166 07	
¶H C Campbell, Ferguson	210 49	
Jno Krumrine, Gregg	320 78	
*Jno Kettner, Haines	251 84	
J T Stewart, Harris	310 11	
*D W Kline, Huston	191 73	
Jno A Stover, Liberty	374 07	
D Harter, Marion	687 90	
D Kreamer, Miles	45 13	
Wm Weiser, Penn	705 76	
G W Koch, Potter	1026 68	
F H Dale, Rush	199 81	
Jno Noll, Spring	706 14	
Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	112 14	
Jno H Beck, Walker	444 50	9725 66
1877.		
Jno Kichline, Bellefonte	3599 91	
R L Shirk, Milesburg	471 22	
I Gorton, Philipsburg	572 06	
H C Holter, Howard boro	297 87	
R W Ammerman, Unionville	198 17	
U Stover, Benner	1485 94	
W S Loy, Burnside	197 24	
J C Walker, Boggs	1317 97	
E Musser, College	2128 66	
C Singer, Curtin	290 50	
W H Fry, Ferguson	3033 69	
F D Hosteman, Gregg	2862 72	
J H Wile, Haines	2354 64	
Jno Myers, Harris	1862 12	
Geo Genstner, Half Moon	957 54	
D W Kline, Huston	439 22	
J M Kline, Howard	865 35	
D Robb, Liberty	863 28	
D W Orr, Marion	1217 93	
Joel Morris, Miles	1003 07	
G W F Gray, Patton	1048 84	
Wm Smith, Penn	1985 90	
Henry Swab, Potter	5099 27	
F H Dale, Rush	889 24	
H I Tibbins, Spring	2291 25	
Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	378 10	
Wm Miller, Taylor	431 22	
Wm Spotts, Union	232 47	
J T Dunkle, Walker	2345 12	
W H Williams, Worth	300 39	49170 50
Total outstanding taxes		$57391 58

* Paid in part since settlement.
¶ Paid in full since settlement.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT of Centre county.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.		
To notes and bonds outstanding	$82092 87	
To bal. due D A Musser, Treas. at sett	1199 08	
To bal. due Sheriff Munson at sett	622 68	
To bal. due A Gregg, Comr. at sett	58	
To bal. due J N Hall, Comr. at sett	25 34	
To bal. due H A Mingle, Comr. at settlement	81 81	
To bal. due A Moore on contract	7 50	84029 86
Jan. 1, 1878. CR.		
By notes of sundry persons	2660 81	
By amt. on hands of att'y for collection	2423 74	
By taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1878	57391 58	
By amt. due from townships and boro. for keeping insane as below:		
Spring twp	934 29	
Harris twp	84 93	
Philipsburg	1689 36	
Patton twp	110 45	
Partrage estate	70 00	
Rush twp	284 82	
Bellefonte boro	555 84	
Huston twp	406 90	
Milesburg boro	198 89	4335 48
By U S land tax outstanding	5000 00	
By bal. due from Clearfield county	85 00	
Balance	11533 25	84029 86
To bal. due by county	$11533 25	

Coal, Lime, Powder, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE.

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE

BALTIMORE COAL CO.'S MINES,

Prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN MARKET.

—ALSO—

SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

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Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE.

BEST COTTON, HEMP AND PAPF FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

OFFICE AND YARD near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot. 5 34-tf

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes. **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, &c. **FULL LINE OF SADDLERY** of every description. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents. Mrs. Potts' Improved FLAT IRONS, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared KALSOMINE, put up in six pound packages—easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible Top-plate COOKING STOVES in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantee. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Miscellaneous.

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WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

Kingsford's
Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 9-20-tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for
PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

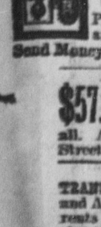
Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe. Will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELSE & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11

$50 **For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure** for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER. Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 7 4t.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, 6-6m
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

Where will the Weather be To-morrow?



Pool's Signal Service Barometer

And Thermometer Combined.—Foretells correctly any change in the Weather, 12 to 24 hours in advance. Endorsed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific men as the Best Weather Indicator in the World. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. We will send it Free to any address on receipt of $2.00. Beware of worthless imitations. *Agents Wanted* Send Stamp for Circular.

U. S. NOVELTY CO., 335 Broadway, New York.

Please state where you saw advertisement and mention your nearest Express Office. Send Money Orders or Registered Letters at our risk

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $560. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton Street, New York. 6-6m

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cents, currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co., Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

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SEASON of 1878!

Fine Clothing
MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER
CHEAPER THAN
READY-MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

Hats & Caps!

FINE SHIRTS
A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES FROM

Montgomery & Co.
No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.
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WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
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Foundry and Machinists.

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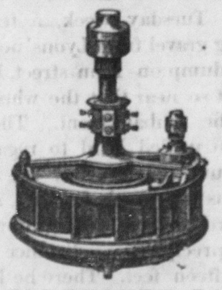

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PATENT WATER WHEEL,
STEAM ENGINES,
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is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
☞Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

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The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
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AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

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Newman says that his good, ready-made is superior to cheap, custom made clothing. Be sure and call on him.

See advertisement, "Fits and Epilepsy," where the chemist offers to furnish a sample bottle free. Epileptics, apply to him and be cured.

A male infant made his appearance in Harrisburg, the other day, minus a tongue. If he lives to grow up, let them make a book agent out of him, by all odds.

It is said that Miss Bertha Von Hillern objects to being kissed by women. Now that just shows how people differ. We have no objection to it. In fact, we rather enjoy it.

The entrails of a pig were carried into Altoona on the cow-catcher of an engine the other day. The idea that they might be those of a human being caused quite a sensation for a time.

The Huntingdon *Globe* is mad as blazes. It says, "It takes small men to do small things and mean men to do mean things." Now what new deviltry have the *Watchman* editors been up to this time?

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in order to ascertain the average weight of mail matter transported over its lines, has instructed its employes to weigh all the United States mail for seventy days in succession.

A Chinaman, bound from Pittsburg to Bedford, Mass., was captured by some Huntingdonites, and induced to stop off at that place. He was paraded through the streets of that ancient borough by a member of the Council, and no doubt thinks it was a "Muchee dam cheek" operation. But Huntingdon needn't blow so much about it. There's lots of 'em around.

The pavements on Linn street are being completed from Allegheny to the residence of Mr. Cowdrick. Last week the superintendent of streets laid the crossing at the corner of Linn and Ridge streets. We understand that there is a borough ordinance requiring a lamp-post to be placed at the corner of every street. It will now be in order for the city dads to carry out its provisions, and give us light at the corner of Linn and Ridge.

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society met at the house of Mrs. James A. Beaver last Friday evening, but adjourned after the dues were collected to attend the lecture at Humes' Hall by Mrs. Caroline Talbot. Mrs. Beaver insists that the meeting shall be held at her house the next time and also desires a full attendance, which she will undoubtedly have, as she always makes her guests feel at home and enjoy themselves.

The drunkest man we've seen for some time was going, or trying to go, down Water street yesterday evening. He was on his knees when we first saw him, and seemed to be considering the best and safest way to get his feet in traveling position. His arms were full of papers and packages, and every now and then he'd make a desperate effort to stand on his head and hold his bundles, too. We don't know who he was or whence he came, and guess he didn't, either, at the time.

We often hear great complaint about the condition of laboring men in this country, and the assertion made by some thoughtless ones that their condition could not be worse. Last Saturday Mr. James Crust and George Clark, now of Patton township, but formerly of Kent county, England, were in our office, and in conversation upon this subject, said that when they were young men they worked on a farm at home for five and one-half pounds a year, or about twenty-seven dollars of our money, and paid for their own washing out of this sum. What do our friends who think times could not be worse think of that for high.

Greenbackers in Council.

Our friends with greenback proclivities met in the Court House, on Friday of last week, for the purpose of perfecting their organization. The convention was called to order by the chairman of the county committee, Mr. Wm. Holt of Snow Shoe township, who announced the object of the meeting. The following officers were elected in the usual form: President, Jacob V. Thomas; Vice Presidents, Rob't McKnight, Michael Grove, Geo. Alexander, H. W. Hoover; Secretaries, Joseph E. Mitchell, James C. Williams, J. C. P. Jones, Fred'k Disard, Alfred F. Martin.

A motion was made and carried that the platform of the Toledo convention be read. The list of names of delegates to the County convention was then read. On motion, it was then agreed to proceed to elect delegates to the State convention, when the following named persons were put in nomination and received the number of votes set opposite to their respective names: William Holt, 26; Moses Thompson, 22; Michael Grove, 9; J. Miles Green, 7; Joseph Mitchell, 2; Geo. W. Tate, 1. It was agreed that the two delegates having the highest number of votes were to be declared elected, and the remainder of those named be considered alternates. Persons were then named and voted for as Senatorial conferees, with the following result, the three having the highest number of votes being chosen, the rest to act as alternates: Robert McKnight, 23; Jno. C. Hoover, 19; Wm. Huey, 18; J. Miles Green, 10; Geo. W. Tate, 8; Henry Hoover, 8; Jos. E. Mitchell, 7; Joseph Fox, 6. On motion the secretary was directed to report the proceedings of this convention to the chairman of the State Central Committee, F. P. Dewees. The convention then proceeded to elect a chairman of the County committee, when the following named persons were put in nomination: Jacob V. Thomas, James Schofield, J. Miles Green, Geo. W. Tate. Jacob V. Thomas received the highest number of votes and was declared duly elected.

The following resolution was offered by Miles Kephart:

Resolved, That it is impolitic for this convention to make their nominations previous to the two older parties.

The resolution was not seconded and no action was taken upon it.

Mr. McKnight was permitted, by common consent, to express the sense of this convention as he understood it. Gen. Blair also made a short speech. The convention then adjourned, *sine die*.

It may not be amiss to notice—as a fact of considerable significance—that the representatives to this convention were generally from townships which give Republican majorities, such as College and Boggs. The Democratic strongholds, over the mountains, were not represented at all. Pennsvalley had no representative. A word to the wise is said to be sufficient, but as the fool-killer has not been active of late, no quantity of words that could be multiplied would induce certain members of our party to act sensibly.

Temperance and Religion.

A series of meetings in this place, chiefly on temperance, was brought to an end by addresses on last Thursday and Friday evenings, in Humes' Hall, by Mr. Belford and Mrs. Caroline Talbot. The hall was crowded on both occasions, and all the meetings have been well attended by apparently interested and generally zealous audiences.

The address of Mr. Belford on Thursday evening was on the subject, "Home Influences," and was devoted to a condemnation of the practice of having wine on the dinner table and stronger liquors on the sideboard, to which the children of the several households are allowed free access, a custom which we did not know was prevalent in Bellefonte; but if it is, the lecturer gave excellent reasons why it should be stopped.

Mrs. Talbot, a genial and earnest Quaker lady, spoke on religion. Her sentiments were not new, but neither are Christian love and holiness new themes, though all-important ones. There was an earnestness, and evidences of a large, loving, womanly heart in the case of this lady that made her discourse interesting and effective. We hope, and can readily believe, that these meetings have been productive of much good in our community.

Newman, at the Eagle Clothing Hall, as usual, takes the lead in spring clothing. He has just received an elegant supply at prices lower than the lowest. Make and quality guaranteed.

Temperance Movement at Howard.

The temperance movement was inaugurated at Howard, about three weeks ago, at the M. E. church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. S. Harvey and Mr. Duncan. The Murphy pledge received sixty-four signatures. On Sunday evening, February 24, Judge John H. Orvis delivered a stirring address to a large audience in the Disciples church, at that place. The pledge was signed by sixty-nine persons. Considerable interest and enthusiasm was manifested, and a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Judge for his excellent and instructive address.

The friends of the cause at Howard do not propose to remain inactive in the future, but will oppose the granting of any license for the sale of liquor in that borough by a vigorous remonstrance, should any application be made. It is also proposed to publish the names of those who sign the petitions for license in the county papers, if that can be done; and if not, to publish them by handbills. They claim that it is but just and right that the public should know who are instruments of inflicting upon them the most aggravating of all nuisances and the most deadly of all evils.

It is very doubtful to our mind if they will be able to publish such a list in any of the Democratic papers of this county, for two reasons: First, it will not pay. They feel, and not without reason, that while the temperance people would be willing to get them into an awkward position with some of their best customers, they would be very slow in giving them support enough to make up the loss. And, in the second place, Democracy and intemperance are twin relics of barbarism. They have lived in fraternal alliance, polluted earth with their kindred breath, and poured the smoke of their sacrifices with the sighs of suffering generations upon the skies. God grant that they may soon be twins in death; that light may burst forth upon man; that he may rise from his slumber and his shackles fall! Then men and angels will rejoice and the beautified millions of all the good chant a joyous requiem over their grave.

The Telephone.

One day last week the people of this place had an opportunity to see and hear something of the operations of the wonder-working instrument called the telephone, which enables persons who are miles apart to converse with each other as though they were within ordinary speaking distance—thus, most expressively annihilating space. The instrument was arranged to communicate between the telegraph offices at this place and Milesburg, and there was also a connection established through to Tyrone. The direct object of the experiment was to enable certain prominent citizens of this town to test the capacity of the apparatus with a view to the permanent introduction of it for their own business convenience.

The experiment was entirely satisfactory, as we can testify from auricular demonstration. Standing in the telegraph office here—by the kind politeness of Mr. Malin, the telegraph operator at this point—with our ear at the hearing-tube, we could hear what was said at Milesburg almost as distinctly as words uttered a few feet from us. Not only were the spoken words of persons at the other end of the line distinctly heard, but a song with which a young lady at Milesburg favored us by that means, was not only distinct, but, to put it mildly, distracting. Especially, when she sang a love song did we almost wish that space was *not* annihilated on that occasion, for some words made us wish that the speaker was not *only* within hearing distance. However, we shall not forget what was declared in that first line,

"I have a kiss for thee,"

but shall hope that it will be kept until we can reclaim it.

Last Wednesday a horse attached to a top buggy before the residence of Mrs. Reed, on Allegheny street, took fright and run down Allegheny to Howard, up Howard to Spring, thence to High street, turning towards the depot. When it reached a point opposite Deschner's gun store the buggy overturned, throwing the horse down. The velociety it had gained by running caused it to slide several rods on its side. The horse was slightly bruised, but the carriage was almost thoroughly demolished. Fortunately there was no one in the carriage, or more serious results might have happened.

Death of Mr. John Montgomery.

Death has been busy in our midst of late, and with especial grief the many friends of Jno. Montgomery received the announcement of his death on Sunday last. He was sixty-nine years old on the 17th of last January, thus not quite living out the allotted three score years and ten. Mr. Montgomery was of Irish parentage, his father being one of the brave band of patriots who for their efforts to free their beloved country from foreign domination, were obliged to go into exile beyond the seas. He settled in Lancaster county, in this State, where the subject of this sketch was born, with several brothers and sisters. A brother, Moses Montgomery, died in Minnesota at the age of seventy-five years, a year or two ago. He had a sister named Alice. John Montgomery, at an early age, was apprenticed to a tailor in Philadelphia, where he spent several years. His master proving severe and tyranical, he ran away from him and returned to Columbia, where he worked at his trade as a journeyman until the year 1838. One good result of his residence in Philadelphia was that he became acquainted with a lady whom he married there, Miss Catherine Whiteman, whose father was largely engaged in the tanning business.

Forty years ago on the 14th day of April next, Mr. Montgomery came to this town, accompanied by his apprentice and friend, Mr. W. S. Tripple, who is still carrying on his trade here. He was fairly successful in business, from which he retired about two years ago, turning over his large merchant tailoring and clothing establishment to his sons, by whom it is still conducted. He leaves five children, four sons and one daughter, the latter the widow of the late Mr. Bullock, all his children being residents of this place. One son, Wm. F. Montgomery, died in the rebel prison at Salisbury, S. C. Two of the four sons still living are married.

Mr. Montgomery had been in somewhat feeble health for some time past, but was not believed to be seriously ill. On Sunday morning last he got up as usual, and went to his breakfast before the rest of the family, who were indulging in an unusually long nap, as was not uncommon with them on the day of rest and freedom from business. The girl in attendance noticed that he ate an unusually hearty breakfast, after which he started to go up stairs, when the girl asked him to call his son Moses, as it was getting late. He did so, and then came down and walked into the yard. Coming into the house again, he met the girl at the door and said to her: "Mary, I am dying." As he had before frequently said he was not going to live long, the girl did not think anything unusual was the matter. Going into the room where he was soon after, she saw that he was not looking well, and made haste to call the other members of the family. His son Moses, coming down stairs, found him in the hall, leaning on the bannisters. He led him into the sitting room. He said, "I want air," and also to Moses, "I am dying." This he said twice. They got him into a rocking chair, and the physicians, Potter and Fairlamb, who had been sent for, gave him something, but it was too late to do him any good. He was laid on the lounge, where he soon expired. His wife says he did not seem to breathe more than twice after they laid him down before he was dead.

Mr. Montgomery was a man always highly respected in business circles for his honesty and capacity, while in his social relations he was recognized as a man of genial and kindly disposition. He had many warm friends in both relations, and his departure from among us is cause for sincere regret.

A Democratic county convention met at the Court House, in this place, last Thursday. As far as we could observe the Meek wing of the Democracy was completely routed. Messrs. C. M. Bower and J. D. Shugert were elected representative delegates. Messrs. Cassanova, of Philipsburg; J. B. Fisher, of Gregg township; and J. A. Woodward, of Howard, were elected Senatorial conferees. A resolution to instruct the delegates to the State convention in favor of A. H. Dill, of Union county, for Governor was lost, twenty-three voting for and twenty-five against. After passing a set of resolutions, intended to prevent any considerable portion of their followers from deserting to the Greenback movement, the convention adjourned.

Are you going West?

Obituary—Philip Benner Wilson.

Col. Philip Benner Wilson, son of Samuel Hunter Wilson and Mary Benner Wilson, was born at Chillisquaque Mills, in Northumberland county, December 8, 1822. He was named for his grandfather, General Philip Benner, of Rock Forge, and educated at Milton, Pa. His father dying when he was quite young, Col. Wilson commenced business at an early age, and his whole life has been that of a very active business man. On the 4th of July, 1849, he was elected in place of his father a member of the Cincinnati Society, in right of his grandfather, Capt. William Wilson, of the 5th regiment Pennsylvania Continental Line, whose certificate of membership dated at Mount Vernon, Oct. 31, 1785, signed by General Washington as president of the society, and countersigned by Gen. Henry Knox, as secretary, is still preserved as a precious heirloom in the family.

Col. Wilson was mustered into the service of the United States at Harrisburg, in December, 1861, as captain of Co. F, 2nd regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry, but was soon afterward promoted to major of the regiment, and during the latter part of the war was in command of the barracks at Elmira. After the war he entered into the hardware business with John Irwin, Jr., and built up a large trade. His attachment to the military service, however, was unabated, and he accepted a colonelcy in the 5th regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, of which he was successively elected Lt. Colonel and Colonel. He served in the latter capacity at Altoona during the railroad strike last summer, although very unwell at the time, and suffering from the disease to which his life had finally to succumb. He was taken with a severe chill on Monday, February 11th, and his disease immediately developed in the form of acute jaundice, with which he lingered until Saturday, March 2nd, at 9:15 A. M., when he passed away peacefully to his rest.

Col. Wilson's death will leave a void in social circles in this town, and is an event which all who knew him must deeply deplore. He was distinguished as a brave soldier and an efficient and thorough officer. Socially, he was warm-hearted, generous and genial. His faults—and who has them not?—were all of the kind denominated by Macauley as "the generous vices." There was nothing of an ungenerous character about him, but, on the contrary, he was always ready to do a kind act, and will be regretted by many whom he has thus made his friends. Peace to his ashes.

"His hands are folded on his breast,
There is no other thought expressed,
But long disquiet merged in rest."

Last Tuesday week, a teamster hauling gravel from Lyons' new store to the dump on Linn street, backed his cart so near that the wheels got over the embankment. The poor horse struggled hard to regain the road, but it was no use, the heavy load was too much for him, and he was thrown over, falling down the steep precipice a distance of at least fifteen feet. There he lay for several hours, until the owner, becoming convinced that he would never be able to get up again, allowed him to be shot, putting the poor brute out of misery. Allowing the horse to fall over this place was a piece of gross carelessness on the part of the driver. He should have laid down a piece of timber or stones to back the wheels against; but he neglected this precaution, hence the accident. We have since noticed other teamsters doing the same thing, and a similar accident will be sure to occur again unless more care is taken.

Chief Justice Chase says: "Mount Union is among the best, cheapest and most progressive of American colleges, rendering a thorough education in any department accessible to all." Great improvements lately made, new buildings under way. The college year of spring, summer and fall terms, beginning last Tuesday in February, May and August each year, enables students of either sex to earn expenses by teaching winters, without losing time. Different students last year, 852; in 31 years, 13,648; property worth $537,869, benefiting students. For new catalogue address Pres. Hartshorn, LL.D., Alliance, Ohio.

A Howard correspondent writes that the winter term of their schools is nearly at a close, and have been a fine success under the management of Messrs. Schenck and Gardner. Some interest is beginning to be manifested as to a select school or schools for the summer.

Temperance Revival.

We sometimes hear of acts committed by individuals under excitement very strongly criticised and condemned. If a man, under excitement of an evil temper, commits a rash deed, we pity him—sometimes sympathize with him. If a man, under the excitement of alcohol, does wrong, we are willing very often to see extenuating circumstances. Why, then, the question is asked, shall men, women and children be condemned for pledging themselves to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, even if they take this step under the influence of the excitement of a temperance revival? At a meeting in the Court House, not long since, at which the Associate Judges were present, they were asked by an individual present to attach their names to the temperance pledge. One of them replied that he signed during the Washingtonian movement, or *excitement*, if you please, and had kept it ever since. The last three weeks have been one of temperance revival and excitement in our town. Temperance prayer meetings for women in the afternoons, and public temperance meetings every night. First in the Methodist church, then in the Court House and all last week in Humes' Hall. A few years ago, to continue meetings for so long a time would have possibly damaged the good cause—anyway the audience would have thinned considerably. Not so now: the cause is as strong as ever. The influence on the side of total abstinence is greater and firmer. One cause that chiefly contributed to all this was the temperance lecturer with us, Mr. Belford. The temperance people received very high encomiums of him before he came, and when he leaves he carries even higher praise than he brought. Temperance lecturers often fail to attract the same audiences for many nights in succession, but this man has drawn crowded audiences for three weeks in continuation. Every night the subject was new, and handled altogether differently from any previous standpoint. His last lecture on Saturday evening was one of his best. He has won many friends, and has been an instrument of accomplishing much good in this town. He is very eloquent and attractive. He has our warmest wishes for his continued success in this good work. At the last meeting in the Court House no less than 31 signed the pledge, chiefly respectable young men, who frequent the bars of our hotels. Mr. Belford speaks with great regrets of his past—a wasted past—and urges young men to take warning and learn lessons from his career. But we anticipate a noble future for him, and think there is no work so noble and grand as seeking to lift men from the gutter.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 6, 1878.

The competition in mercantile circles fails to add new life to trade. The operators we note are not prone to brag about large profits or being weary of extraordinary efforts to wait on customers.

GRAIN—Every farmer who has wheat to sell moves very cautiously in his efforts to obtain the highest market prices. The demand at current prices is limited, which makes competition among the buyers rather lifeless. Some of our buyers offer 2 or 3 cents advance on our quotations occasionally for a car load, but the extra price is short lived and fails to excite any interest or add any animation to our market.

CORN—The supply of corn is in excess of the demand. This arises from the fact that a large amount of corn has been produced in the lumber regions of Clearfield and Elk counties, which supplies wants of those sections, which, during the life of lumbering, drew largely on Centre county for their supply.

RYE.—Owing to the temperance agitation in our midst, rye is depressed in *spirits*.

OATS—The market is well supplied on a moderate demand.

SEED—The market for cloverseed is very dull and weak. The very best choice, clean seed is not worth over $3.75 per 64 pounds in our market.

HAY—The hay offered in our market varies in quality and price, the latter being irregular.

STRAW—Straw is scarce, and is wanted for stable use and at the paper mill, at our quotations.

POTATOES—Potatoes are in abundance.

APPLES—Green or winter apples are scarce and high.

BUTTER—Butter is in better supply, but not much improved in the average quality. Gilt edged butter is always in demand at remunerative prices.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	7
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	22
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	16
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	7½
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	12½
Tallow per pound	4
Potatoes per bushel	25
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	16
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8